

**Draft Report**

**Country Team: Thailand**

**Tsunami Evaluation Coalition:  
The International Community's Funding of the Tsunami  
Emergency and Relief – Local Response Study**

**November, 2005**

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## I. Introduction

### 1.1 Background information

Massive earthquake of 9 magnitude that occurred at 07.58 local time on 26th December 2004 at the interface between the India and Burma plates off the west coast of Northern Sumatra, Indonesia caused tsunami disaster to several countries in the Indian Ocean. This is one of the worst natural disasters in modern history. Hardest hit were the countries of Indonesia, Srilanka, India, and Thailand. The death toll up to the present exceeds 300,000 people and is a major disaster of monumental geographic and human proportions. Overall, an estimated 1,5 to 5 million people have been directly or indirectly affected. Damage and destruction of infrastructure has destroyed people's livelihoods, and left many homeless and without adequate water and healthcare facilities. This time earthquake is the world's largest for 40 years. It has been also estimated that the Burma plate was raised by 10-20 meters along a 1,000 km fault between Sumatra and the Andaman Island. Several aftershocks of magnitude ranging from 4 to 8 were triggered on the same day (see Fig. 1).

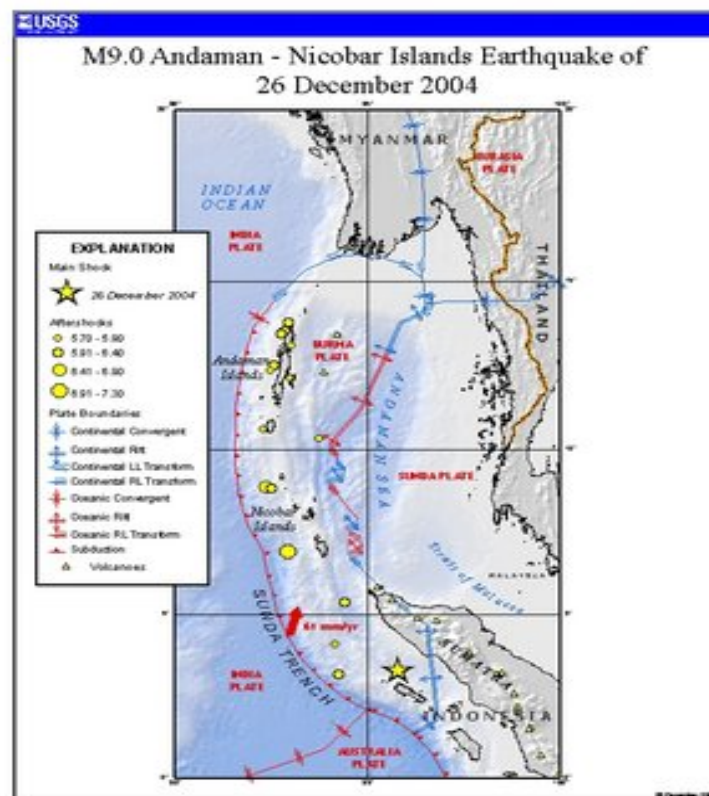


Fig. 1 Geologic characterization and aftershocks of the region (USGS)

For Thailand, the death toll including missing people are more than 9,000. Report from the field indicated that the Khoa Lak area (Pang Nga province) was hardest hit and suffered the highest loss of life due to its long and narrow stretch of the exposed coastline. The Thai-Japan survey teams reported these areas recorded tsunami wave heights of more than 10 meters (maximum of nearly 20 meters). Most of resorts surveyed sustained heavy to complete damages. Phi Phi Island hotels and resorts were among the worst affected with most resorts were washed away by the huge wave (5-6 m wave height). Damages to commercial

buildings and residential area in Phuket were mixed ranging from the most extensive (at the Kamala and Patong beaches) to minor (at the Karon and Kata beaches) or no damage. Surveyed results of wave heights are shown in Fig. 2.

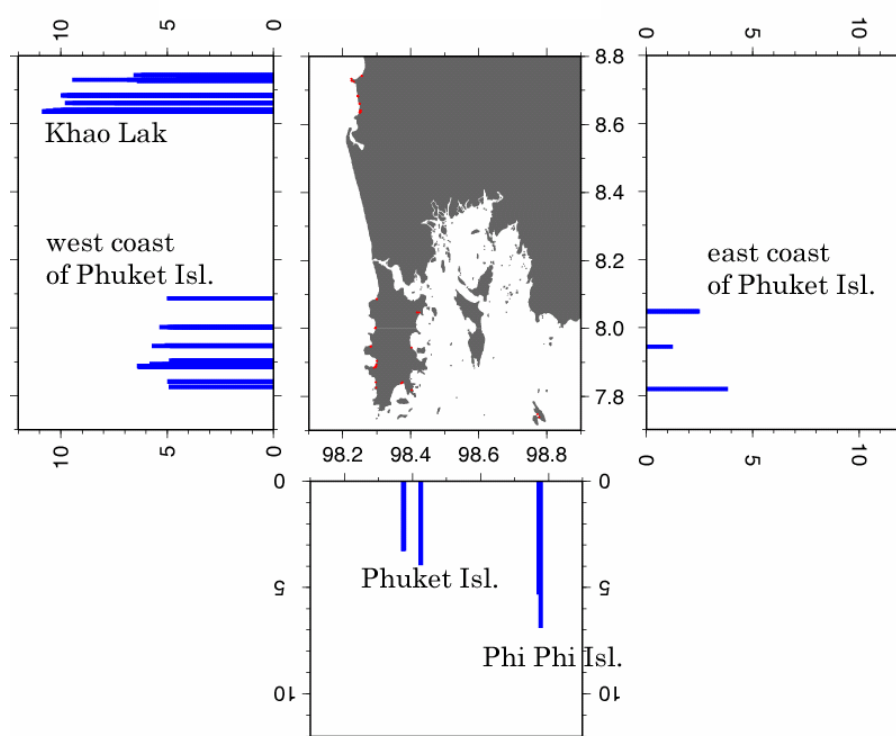


Fig. 2 Wave heights distribution along the Khao Lak, Phuket, and Phi Phi Island (Thai-Japan survey team)

The world - governments and people - responded with unprecedented generosity in solidarity with the rescue and relief efforts of the affected communities and local and national authorities. More than \$ 6 billion has been pledged for humanitarian emergency relief and reconstruction assistance to Tsunami affected areas. This has been instrumental in reducing or mitigating to consequences of the disaster, and in boosting the current recovery and reconstruction efforts.

The Thailand evaluation report in this study is part of the overall evaluation by the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. It is a thematic evaluation of the funding response by the various governments, UN agencies, NGOs and INGOs. The overall shape of the funding response evaluation is laid out in the Concept Paper annexed to these TORs.

## 1.2 Purpose of the TEC

The purpose of this specific evaluation is to understand the nature of funding flows from the level of central government to the level of the affected communities. The following analysis should be carried out.

- How much was donated locally by the public and to what sorts of organizations? – compare donations to local versus international organizations
- How much came from state funds and from the corporate sector?

- Estimate the value of self help generated within the affected community (whether as cash, good or labour)
- The role did local NGOs and CBOs play and how did they compare with the international NGOs?
- What say have the local affected communities had in the spending of funds?

## **II. Methodology**

In order to carry out the study, following working plans have been established.

1. Apply agreed upon Interview Protocol to the community consultations and develop the Standard Interview Protocol
2. Collect an information base on funding and donors – International, National, Local Government, Community, INGOs, local NGOs and private sector.
3. Develop a Team method and approach for the Interview Protocol
4. Identify at least 20 communities to be interviewed based on the variety of responses and conditions and support levels received or not received and prepare community profiles
5. Country team orientation and field test of Protocol
6. Community interviews
7. Compile, collate and assess collected information into a country team report which will form the basis for the TEC Local Response Study Report to be prepared by the TEC Study manager/coordinator.

### III. TEC (Thailand) outputs

#### 3.1 Overall damages

##### 3.1.1 Number of death, injured, and missing

The numbers of death, injured, and missing are given in Table 1. It can be seen that Phang Nga has the greatest numbers due to its hardest hit by the tsunami. This was supported by the simulation results (Fig. 3, Supratid, 2005) that the tsunami energy was concentrated at the Phang Nga province from the Kao Lak coast to Ban Nam-Kem village.

Table 1 Number of death, injured, and missing

No.	Province	Death (person)				Injured (person)				Missing (person)			
		Thai	Foreigner	N/A	Total	Thai	Foreigner	N/A	Total	Thai	Foreigner	N/A	Total
1	Phang Nga	1,266	1,633	1,325	4,224	4,344	1,253	-	5,597	1,428	305	-	1,733
2	Krabi	357	203	161	721	808	568	-	1,376	329	240	-	569
3	Phuket	151	111	17	279	591	520	-	1,111	256	364	-	620
4	Ranong	156	4	-	160	215	31	-	246	9	-	-	9
5	Trang	3	2	-	5	92	20	-	112	1	-	-	1
6	Satun	6	-	-	6	15	0	-	15	0	-	-	0
	Total	1,939	1,953	1,503	5,395	6,065	2,392	-	8,457	2,023	909	-	2,932

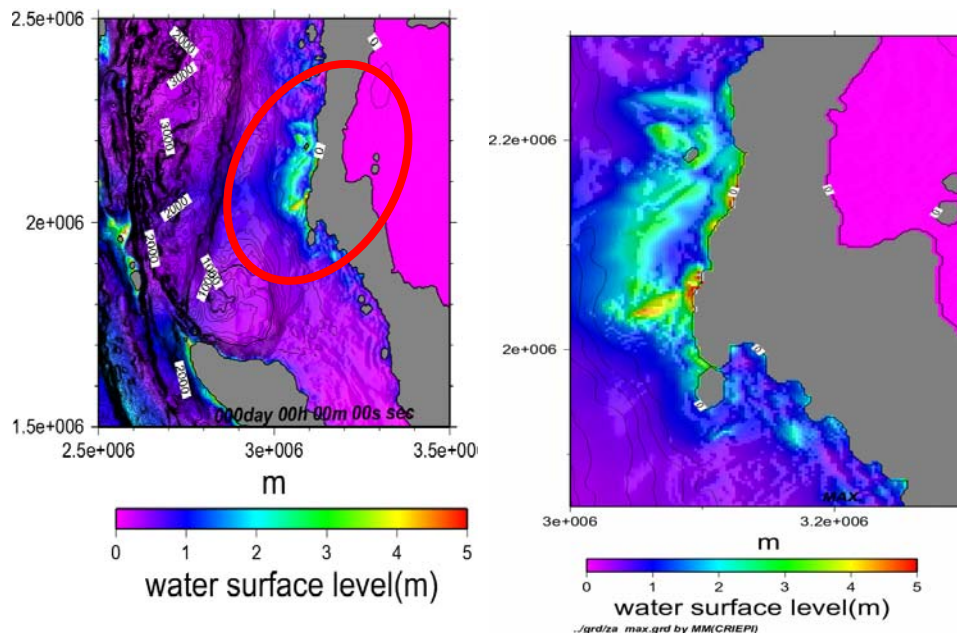


Fig. 3 Tsunami energy concentration at Phang Nga

### 3.1.2 Devastated area

The coverage of devastated area comprised 6 Andaman provinces namely, Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, Ranong, Trang, and Satun. These can be divided into 25 districts (or sub-district), 95 tumbons, and 412 villages. Phang Nga, where was the hardest hit, covered 6 districts, 19 tumbons, and 69 villages (see Table 2).

Table 2 Devastated area

No.	Province	Devastated Area			Number of Person Affected	
		District/Sub.	Tambon	Village	Person	Household
1	Phang Nga	6	19	69	19,509	4,394
2	Krabi	5	22	112	15,812	2,759
3	Phuket	3	14	58	13,065	2,613
4	Ranong	3	10	47	5,942	1,509
5	Trang	4	13	51	1,302	660
6	Satun	4	17	70	2,920	82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>58,550</b>	<b>12,017</b>

### 3.1.3 Property damage

The total loss of property has been expounded in terms of damages to houses or residences (totally or partly damaged), livestock, occupational intruements and equipments and the loss of agricultural land (see Table 3).

Table 3 Property damage

No.	Province	Property Damage					
		No. of Houses Damage (Unit)		Fishery (US Dollar)	Livestock (US Dollar)	Agriculture (US Dollar)	Business Establish (US Dollar)
		Totally	Partly				
1	Phang Nga	1,904	604	22,830,462	341,515	61,466	161,402,125
2	Krabi	396	262	4,792,413	8,131	8,572	67,091,295
3	Phuket	742	291	8,622,779	7,591	4,603	98,852,073
4	Ranong	224	111	4,268,450	76,228	15,902	20,750
5	Trang	34	156	374,500	1,085	45,967	165,000
6	Satun	2	80	2,984,843	6,090	29,125	–
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,302</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>43,873,447</b>	<b>440,640</b>	<b>165,635</b>	<b>327,531,243</b>



### 3.2 Outputs from supply-side

#### A. From Governments Organizations/Institutions

##### Relief from the Thai Government

Total budgets have been summarized according to sectors as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Total budgets supplied by the Thai Government

No	Sector	Budget (Baht)
01	Southern Disaster Victim Relief Fund, Office of the Prime Minister	968,879,079.10
	Provided to the committees of Southern Disaster Victim Relief Center	385,243,670.00
	Provided to other Sectors	583,635,409.10
02	Central Budget (2005) for emergency use	8,391,066,379.00
	The Committee for Relief of the 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces	6,553,150,739.00
	The Committee for the Tourism business promotion in the Andaman coastal areas	1,101,000,000.00
	The Committee for Rehabilitation of the Natural Resources and Environment in the devastated areas	723,310,640.00
	The Committee for Installation of an Early Warning System	13,605,000.00
03	General financial support for the Local Administrative Committee	1,248,645,800.00
04	Loans from Ministry of Finance	59,500,000,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	70,108,591,258.10

From Table 4, the largest amount is the budget no 04 (Loan from the Finance Ministry). This budget was reserved for supporting the affected entrepreneurs and will be returned depending on the loan period. The 2<sup>nd</sup> largest budget was given to the Committee for Relief of the 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces who provided assistances through 13 groups of subcommittees(see Table 5).

Table 5 Budgets for the subcommittees of the Committee for Relief the 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces

Committees	Budget (Bath)	Used (Bath)	% Used
01. The subcommittee for providing assistance to the foreign tourists	191,174,662.02	75,458,517.79	39.47
02. The subcommittee for providing assistance to the affected persons	810,608,008	770,681,008	95.07
03. The subcommittee for providing assistance to the affected persons who involved in fishery	821,082,500	515,494,405	62.78

business			
04. The subcommittee for providing assistance to the lay-off	215,809,565	171,580,677.5	79.51
05. The subcommittee for providing assistance to the small-scale business entrepreneur	139,920,000	137,997,369.62	98.63
06. The subcommittee for providing assistance to the large-scale business entrepreneur*	37,808,184,000	37,808,184,000	100
07. The subcommittee for providing shelters to the affected persons	101,820,000	83,560,000	82.07
08. The subcommittee for providing aid to the affected students	389,659,750	371,247,750	95.27
09. The subcommittee for assisting the 10 damaged government offices	1,736,240,478.07	830,245,623.24	47.82
10. The subcommittee for providing compensation which had been paid by departments, and rehabilitation funds for 9 departments	1,041,711,945.28	704,187,452.91	67.6
11. The subcommittee for providing aid to the affected civil servants	400,000,000	217,988,819	54.5
12. The subcommittee for making the relief database	5,500,000	993,750	18.07
13. The subcommittee for rehabilitation and reconstruction	289,008,000	153,537,357.80	53.13

\* This budget was not responsible by the committee for Relief of the 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces

Figure 4 shows the percentage of allocated budgets according to Table 5. The averaged budgets have been used 66 %. The data is valid through September 30, 2004. It was found that the largest budget (28% ) has been allocated for assistance to the 10 damaged government offices.

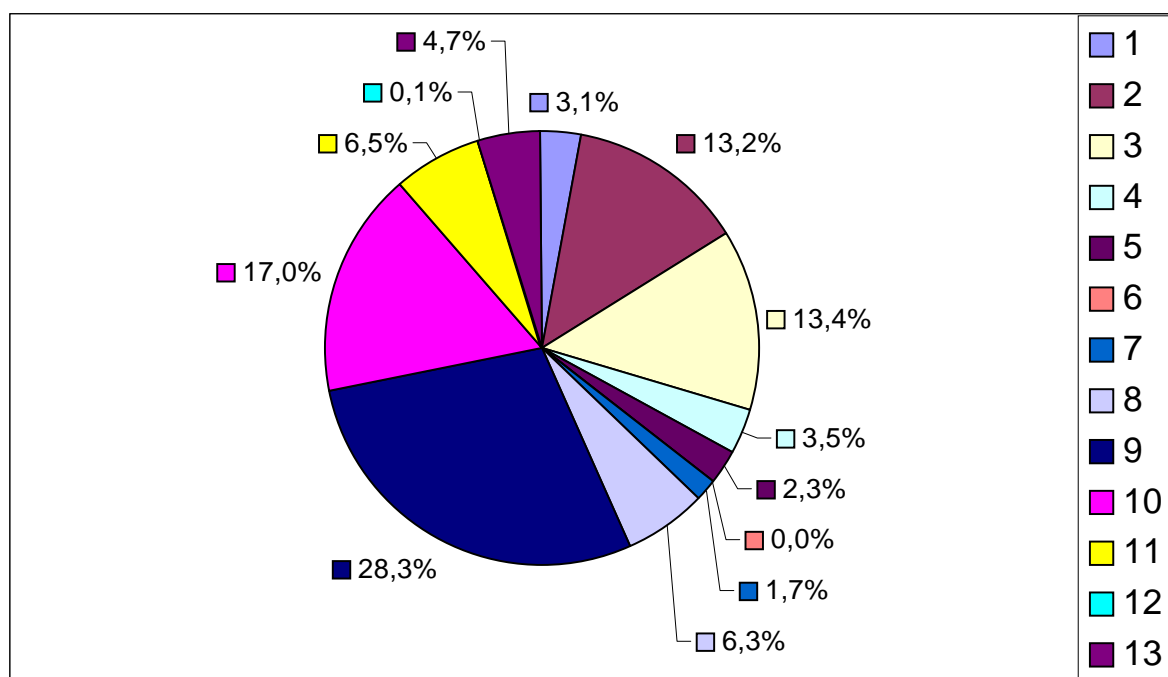


Fig. 5 Percentage of budget allocated

In addition, details of the budgets including the responsible operating units are given in Table 6 (Department of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, September 9, 2004).

Table 6 Details of the budgets and the responsible operating units

Subcommittees	Department/Office	Target (Baht)		Used (Baht)	
		Amount per item	Budget	Amount per item	Total cost
01. The Subcommittee for providing assistance to the foreign tourist	Ministry of Tourism and Sports	<a href="#">3,280</a>	<a href="#">68,600,662.02</a>	<a href="#">1,935</a>	6,014,692.02
	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health	<a href="#">1,672</a>	<a href="#">120,000,000.00</a>	<a href="#">1,672</a>	69,123,825.87
	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology and Communications	<a href="#">3</a>	<a href="#">2,574,000.00</a>	-	319,999.90
02. The Subcommittee for providing assistance to the affected persons	Office of the Prime Minister	<a href="#">32,578</a>	<a href="#">167,390,000.00</a>	<a href="#">33,733</a>	127,463,000.00
	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	<a href="#">105,321</a>	<a href="#">643,218,008.00</a>	<a href="#">117,985</a>	643,218,008.00
03. The Subcommittee for providing assistance to the affected persons who involved in fishery business	Department of Fisheries	<a href="#">21,518</a>	<a href="#">821,082,500.00</a>	<a href="#">24,486</a>	515,494,405.00
04. The Subcommittee for providing assistance to the lay-off	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour	<a href="#">20,137</a>	<a href="#">124,510,600.00</a>	<a href="#">23,456</a>	117,943,323.00

Subcommittees	Department/Office	Target (Baht)		Used (Baht)	
		Amount per item	Budget	Amount per item	Total cost
	Department of Employment	<a href="#">24,120</a>	<a href="#">9,896,300.00</a>	<a href="#">7,546</a>	7,918,280.91
	Department of Skill Development	<a href="#">10,008</a>	<a href="#">47,460,000.00</a>	<a href="#">21,546</a>	36,608,994.59
	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare	<a href="#">28,340</a>	<a href="#">33,942,665.00</a>	<a href="#">1,192</a>	9,110,079.00
05. The Subcommittee for providing assistance to the small-scale business entrepreneur	Department of Local Administration Promotion	<a href="#">7,066</a>	<a href="#">139,920,000.00</a>	<a href="#">7,047</a>	137,997,369.62
06. The Subcommittee for providing assistance to the large-scale business entrepreneur	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance	=	=	<a href="#">7,226</a>	37,719,810,000.00
	Social Security Office	=	=	<a href="#">6</a>	88,374,000.00
07. The Subcommittee for providing shelters to the affected persons	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	<a href="#">2,312</a>	<a href="#">101,820,000.00</a>	<a href="#">3,288</a>	83,560,000.00
08. The Subcommittee for providing aid to the affected students	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education	<a href="#">11,000</a>	<a href="#">380,145,000.00</a>	<a href="#">23,423</a>	362,033,000.00
	Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health	<a href="#">5</a>	<a href="#">2,914,750.00</a>	=	2,914,750.00
	Department of Mental Health	<a href="#">567</a>	<a href="#">6,600,000.00</a>	<a href="#">556</a>	6,300,000.00
09. The Subcommittee for assisting the 10 damaged government premises	Royal Thai Navy	<a href="#">219</a>	<a href="#">854,186,000.00</a>	=	526,888,079.83
	Supreme Command Headquarters	<a href="#">7</a>	<a href="#">5,171,088.00</a>	=	5,171,088.00
	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defense	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">500,000.00</a>	=	500,000.00
	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health	<a href="#">2</a>	<a href="#">53,431,570.00</a>	=	17,436,000.00
	Department of National Parks Wildlife and Plants	<a href="#">510</a>	<a href="#">183,039,200.00</a>	=	85,403,679.00
	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources	<a href="#">64</a>	<a href="#">25,808,811.07</a>	=	22,217,101.07
	Department of Water Resources	<a href="#">11</a>	<a href="#">27,321,700.00</a>	=	-
	Department of Fisheries	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">34,131,100.00</a>	=	10,159,656.00
	The Cooperative Promotion Department	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">2,944,540.00</a>	=	908,940.00
	Office of The Basic Education	<a href="#">43</a>	<a href="#">193,840,240.00</a>	=	16,111,797.34
	Office Of Vocational Education Commission	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">6,500,000.00</a>	=	1,300,000.00
	Non-Formal Education Department	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">6,879,150.00</a>	=	800,000.00
	Commission on Higher Education	<a href="#">3</a>	<a href="#">191,715,000.00</a>	=	83,838,154.00

Subcommittees	Department/Office	Target (Baht)		Used (Baht)	
		Amount per item	Budget	Amount per item	Total cost
	The Meteorological Department, Ministry of Information Technology and Communications	<u>2</u>	<u>10,305,900.00</u>	-	4,825,600.00
	Royal Thai Police	<u>236</u>	<u>94,602,779.00</u>	-	12,448,325.73
	Department of Social and Welfare Development	<u>1</u>	<u>1,914,000.00</u>	-	1,914,000.00
	Department of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation	<u>2</u>	<u>1,299,000.00</u>	-	210,902.27
	Office of National Buddhism	<u>15</u>	<u>40,112,300.00</u>	-	40,112,300.00
	The Religious Affairs Department	-	<u>2,538,100.00</u>	-	-
10. The Subcommittee for providing compensation which had been paid by departments, and rehabilitation funds for 9 departments	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health	<u>1</u>	<u>291,524,290.00</u>	-	71,837,209.00
	Department of Communicable Disease Control	<u>1</u>	<u>56,224,500.00</u>	-	56,224,500.00
	Department of Health Ministry of Public Health	<u>6</u>	<u>29,125,141.22</u>	-	29,125,141.22
	Department of Medical Science	<u>169,098</u>	<u>52,566,400.00</u>	-	49,130,079.65
	Department of Health Service Support	<u>77</u>	<u>1,308,303.00</u>	-	1,308,303.00
	The Food and Drug Administration	<u>1,800</u>	<u>5,000,000.00</u>	-	5,000,000.00
	Department of Medical Services	<u>5</u>	<u>7,545,100.00</u>	-	7,256,461.97
	Department of Mental Health	<u>6</u>	<u>20,258,000.00</u>	-	20,168,607.16
	National Health Security Office	<u>19,050</u>	<u>100,000,000.00</u>	-	98,717,828.00
	Department of Fisheries	<u>1</u>	<u>9,862,400.00</u>	-	9,052,149.00
	Department of Rural Highways	<u>1</u>	<u>9,424,497.00</u>	-	9,424,497.00
	Office of the Maritime Promotion Commission	<u>2</u>	<u>51,256,000.00</u>	-	19,811,410.08
	Office of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<u>1</u>	<u>4,900,000.00</u>	-	3,392,064.37
	Royal Thai Police	<u>4</u>	<u>74,613,591.00</u>	-	57,032,126.77
	Institute of Forensic Science	<u>2</u>	<u>59,311,200.00</u>	-	30,994,865.76
	Office of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	<u>2</u>	<u>35,137,000.00</u>	-	32,412,988.48
	Department of Social and Welfare Development	<u>2</u>	<u>24,185,500.00</u>	-	21,176,489.40

Subcommittees	Department/Office	Target (Baht)		Used (Baht)	
		Amount per item	Budget	Amount per item	Total cost
	Office for Women and Families	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">200,000.00</a>	-	200,000.00
	Office of welfare promotion, protection and empowerment of vulnerable groups	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">200,000.00</a>	-	200,000.00
	Department of Local Administration Promotion	<a href="#">11</a>	<a href="#">25,874,423.06</a>	-	20,864,423.06
	Department of Rights Protection and Liberties	<a href="#">5,000</a>	<a href="#">1,090,600.00</a>	-	709,070.62
	Institute of Forensic Science	<a href="#">14,300</a>	<a href="#">65,989,700.00</a>	-	51,457,461.08
	Royal Thai Army	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">8,540,600.00</a>	-	8,540,600.00
	Royal Thai Air Force	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">39,462,900.00</a>	-	39,426,900.00
	Royal Thai Navy	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">68,111,800.00</a>	-	60,724,277.29
11. The Subcommittee for providing aid to the affected civil servants	Office of the Civil Service Commission	<a href="#">53,333</a>	<a href="#">400,000,000.00</a>	-	217,988,819.00
12. The Subcommittee for making the relief database	Office of the Permanent Secretary, The Prime Minister's Office	<a href="#">2</a>	<a href="#">5,500,000.00</a>	-	993,750.00
13. The Subcommittee for rehabilitation and reconstruction	Department of Fisheries	<a href="#">7</a>	<a href="#">12,000,000.00</a>	-	.00
	Office of the Maritime Promotion Commission	<a href="#">13</a>	<a href="#">162,911,000.00</a>	-	55,882,350.00
	The Department of Highways	<a href="#">9</a>	<a href="#">68,333,000.00</a>	-	51,949,556.80
	Department of Rural Highways	<a href="#">3</a>	<a href="#">43,575,000.00</a>	-	43,575,000.00
	Department of National Parks Wildlife and Plants	<a href="#">7</a>	<a href="#">2,189,000.00</a>	-	2,130,451.00

It should be remarked that the largest budgets in Table 6 were allocated through the military for reconstruction of the damaged governmental offices.

## B. From Civil Society/NGOs/INGOs/CBOs/Community Associations/Charity Groups and Private Sector

Based on collected data, the relief are separated into two groups of donors, namely The relief from the international organizations (see Table 7) and the relief from “The 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces Coordinating Center” (see Table 8).

Table 7 Relief from the international organizations

NO	Donor	Project Title	Partner(s)/Donor(s)	Donor Committed (USD)
1.	Asian Development Bank	- Legal framework	- To be Determined/Asian Development Bank	178,500
2.	Australia	- (Thailand) 2 special relief flights; A 25-member Police Disaster Victims Identification (DVI) team assisting local authorities*  - Coral Reefs and coastal habitats assessment, rehabilitation and management	- To be Determined/Australia  - To be Determined/Australia	133,414
3.	Belgium	- (Thailand) In kind - 22-member team specialized in disaster identification	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/Belgium	66,313
4.	Brazil	-(Thailand) 160 tons of medicines, water and foodstuffs	- To be Determined/Brazil	1,325,000
6.	Chile	- (Thailand) Team of physicians and forensic medical professional to help in the relief effort*	- To be Determined/Chile	
7.	Donors to be identified	- Rapid Relief and Recovery Fund  - Livelihood Assessment Missions  - Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Displaced Migrant Workers from Myanmar  - Emergency Procurement  - UNDAC Mission  - Long-Term Recovery and Preparedness	- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Donors to be identified  - International Labour Organization/Donors to be identified  - International Organization for Migration/Donors to be identified  - Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/Donors to be identified  - Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/Donors to be identified  - Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	20,000  7,000  53,711

		Workshop	(OCHA)/Donors to be identified	
		- National Lessons Learned Workshop	- Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/Donors to be identified	
		- HIV Prevention in the Post-Tsunami response	- United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Donors to be identified	15,000
		- Support to Thailand Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator	- United Nations Development Programme/Donors to be identified	150,000
		- Small Grants Programme: Livelihood Ecology Restoration in 9 Tsunami Affected Coastal Sub-Districts in Phang Nga Province (EC/SPG)	- United Nations Development Programme/Donors to be identified	100,000
		- Emergency Relief Support	- United Nations Development Programme/Donors to be identified	100,000
		- Rapid Relief and Recovery Fund	- UN OPS/Donors to be identified	152,000
		- Educational Program Damage Assessment Missions	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization /Donors to be identified	10,000
		- Post-traumatic Stress Counselling through Performing Arts - Socio-cultural Rebuilding in Post-Tsunami Areas	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Donors to be identified	50,000
		- Community Learning Centres	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Donors to be identified	20,000
		- Emergency Health Assistance	- United Nations Fund for Population Activities/Donors to be identified	69,800
		- Assessment of Reproductive Health Cares Services for	- United Nations Fund for Population Activities/Donors to be	













		<p>Vulnerable Groups in Tsunami Affected Areas of Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of Health Care Services for Un-Registered Burmese migrants in Tsunami Affected Areas of Thailand</li> <li>- Emergency Shelter</li> <li>- Short-Term Recovery Assistance</li> <li>- Medium and Long-Term Recovery Assistance</li> <li>- Emergency Assistance to Support the Rehabilitation in Earthquake /tsunami-affected Areas</li> </ul>	<p>identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- United Nations Fund for Population Activities/Donors to be identified</li> <li>- United Nations Children's Fund/Donors to be identified</li> <li>- World Health Organization/Donors to be identified</li> <li>- World Health Organization/Donors to be identified</li> <li>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Donors to be identified</li> </ul>	<p>50,000</p> <p>632,000</p> <p>2,368,000</p> <p>400,000</p>
8.	Equatorial Guinea	- (Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)	- International Organization for Migration/Equatorial Guinea	198,826
9.	Estonia	- (Thailand) Disaster Victim Identification Unit of three experts	- To be Determined/Estonia	60,524
10.	European Commission	- Andaman Marine Habitat Mapping (ANDAMAP)	- To be Determined/European Commission; France	
11.	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	<p>-(Thailand) Dispatch of a 29-member victim identification team*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be Determined/European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</li> </ul>	<p>- To be Determined/European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</p> <p>- (Thailand) Supporting the rehabilitation of small fishing communities affected by the tsunami of 26 December in the provinces of Phang Nga and Raonong (ECHO/-AS/BUD/2005/02011) Decision Date: 3/4/2005 Reported Method: L. Ekelof Email, 3/4/05; 14 pt, 2/16/05</p>	653,595
12.	France	- Andaman Marine Habitat Mapping	- To be Determined/European	






		(ANDAMAP)	Commission; France	
13.	Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environment rehabilitation</li> <li>- Scientific Institutional Partnership and Development of PMBC Aquarium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be Determined/Germany</li> <li>- To be Determined/Germany</li> </ul>	
14.	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (Thailand) Food, medicines and other humanitarian and medical assistance and services</li> <li>- (Region/Thailand) Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami-affected fishing communities in Southern Thailand</li> <li>- (Region/Thailand) Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami-affected farmers to restart agricultural production in Southern Thailand</li> <li>- Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Fishing Communities in Southern Thailand</li> <li>- Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Farmers to Restart Agricultural Production in Southern Thailand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be Determined/Greece</li> <li>- United Nations Development Programme/Greece</li> <li>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Greece</li> <li>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Greece</li> <li>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Greece</li> </ul>	<p>605,703</p> <p>637,100</p> <p>323,480</p> <p>637,000</p> <p>637,000</p>
15.	Iceland	- (Thailand) In kind - provision of aircraft and personnel, medical staff to assist the transportation of Swedish citizens severely injured from Thailand to Sweden	- To be Determined/Iceland	580,000
16.	International Labour Organization	- Post-Tsunami Livelihood Recovery in the Tourism Sector in Phuket and Phang Nga	- United Nations Development Programme/International Labour Organization	400,000
17.	International Organization for Migration	- Support to Displaced and Undocumented Migrant Workers and Other Mobile Populations in the Field of Health Care, Shelter and Basic Needs	- International Labour Organization/International Organization for Migration	800,000


18.	Ireland	- (Thailand) Contributions from pre-positioned funds	- Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/Ireland	25,000
		- (Region/Thailand) To provide counselling to teachers, health and social workers as well as support to traumatised children	- United Nations Children's Fund/Ireland	1,688,337
		- (Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs	- International Organization for Migration/Ireland	130,719
19.	Israel	- (Thailand) 3300 body bags, 500 gas masks and special protective suits for the disaster areas; A medical delegation that included 13 doctors and 3 nurses; Assistance in the identification of bodies - dispatch of a police forensic unit to assist in the i  - (Thailand) In kind - medicines	- To be Determined/Israel    - To be Determined/Israel	600,000
20.	Italy	- (Thailand) Children and families support-public health social services-disability-psychological reintegrating-tracing-violence prevention against female gender	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs /Thailand/Italy	1,321,004
		- (Thailand) In kind - series of humanitarian airlift (health and medical) and logistics/operations support and transport costs	- To be Determined/Italy	1,221,167
		- Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Fishing Communities in Southern Thailand	- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Italy	650,000
21.	Japan	- (Thailand) In kind - blankets, water purifiers, power generators, medicines - JPY 10 million	- To be Determined/Japan	100,000
		- (Thailand) Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief rescue team, medical team and Japan Self	- To be Determined/Japan	

		<p>Defence Force units*</p> <p>- (Thailand) Dispatch of two Japan Disaster Relief expert teams (DNA identification and rescue management*)</p> <p>- (Region/Thailand) Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami-affected farmers to restart agricultural production in Southern Thailand</p> <p>- (Region/Thailand) Emergency assistance to the Tsunami-affected fishing communities in Southern Thailand</p> <p>- Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Fishing Communities in Southern Thailand</p> <p>- Emergency Assistance to the Tsunami Affected Farmers to Restart Agricultural Production in Southern Thailand</p>	<p>- To be Determined/Japan</p> <p>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Japan</p> <p>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Japan</p> <p>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Japan</p> <p>- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/Japan</p>	<p>77,000</p> <p>162,000</p> <p>162,000</p> <p>77,000</p>
22.	Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)	<p>- Emergency Response to the Tsunami Affected Communities in Southern Thailand</p> <p>- Post-Emergency Response to the Effects of the Tsunami on Vulnerable Populations in Southern Thailand</p> <p>- Legal Aid Services for Poor and Vulnerable People Affected by the Tsunami</p>	<p>- World Bank/Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)</p> <p>- World Bank/Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)</p> <p>- World Bank/Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)</p>	<p>2,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,850,000</p>
23.	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	- (Thailand) Cash (part of US\$ 150,000)	- To be Determined/Korea, Democratic People's Republic	20,000
24.	Korea, Republic	<p>- (Thailand) Cash for emergency assistance (part of \$600,000 regional pledge)</p> <p>- (Thailand) Dispatch of '119' rescue team*</p>	<p>- To be Determined/Korea, Republic</p> <p>- To be Determined/Korea, Republic</p>	100,000
25.	LAO PDR	- (Thailand) Cash	- To be Determined/LAO PDR	25,000

26.	Lithuania	- (Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)	- International Organization for Migration/Lithuania	133,414
27	 Netherlands	(Region/Thailand) Reproductive health (Distribution by RC's office of unearmarked Dutch funds)	United Nations Fund for Population Activities/Netherlands	100,000
28	 New Zealand	(Thailand) to cover costs incurred in responding to the tsunami, particularly to fund the contribution of 25 New Zealand police and civilian staff deployed into the international disaster victim identification operation in Phuket, Thailand	To be Determined/New Zealand	3,586,801
		(Region/Thailand) Emergency Alternative Livelihoods systems	United Nations Development Programme/New Zealand	1,100,000
		(Region/Thailand) Responsive Assistance on the Rehabilitation of Natural Resources and Environmental Damages in the Affected Areas of Thailand	United Nations Development Programme/New Zealand	400,000
		(Region/Thailand) Expanding RH care services to Tsunami-affected areas [formerly-Emergency Relief for Ranong and Phuket Provinces (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)]	United Nations Fund for Population Activities/New Zealand	300,000
29	 Nigeria	(Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)	International Organization for Migration/Nigeria	4,534
30	 Norway	(Thailand) Surgical supply kits included on Norwegian Medevac flight to Phuket*	To be Determined/Norway	0









		(Thailand) Telecommunications technician sent to UNDAC Thailand - NOK .085 million (Part of NOK 50 million)	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/Norway	13,934
31	 Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	(Thailand) Emergency cash grants	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	50,000
32	 Portugal	(Thailand) Identification of victims (forensics)	To be Determined/Portugal	15,151
33	 Private Funds	(Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)[Fu	ternational Organization for Migration/Private Funds	30,051
34	Rolls Royce	Small Grants Programme: Livelihood Restoration of Fisheries Communities in Phang Nga Bay (GEF/SPG)	United Nations Development Programme/Rolls Royce	120,000
35	 Russian Federation	(Thailand) 3 mt bottled potable water; 60 large tents, 3,500 blankets, 6,000 bed sheets, 10 water purification units (value included in the total in kind contribution of US\$ 10,200,000)	To be Determined/Russian Federation	0
		(Thailand) 1,980 blankets, 2,500 pillow, 7,680 set of bed linen, 1,920 coverlets, 500 teddybears, 10 mobile generators (value included in the total in kind contribution of US\$ 10,200,000)	To be Determined/Russian Federation	0
36	 Saudi Arabia	(Thailand) In kind - foodstuffs, medicines, tents and blankets	To be Determined/Saudi Arabia	783,200
		(Thailand) Emergency humanitarian assistance	Thai Red Cross/Saudi Arabia	200,000
37	 Sweden	(Thailand) Dispatch of 2 rescue services teams*	To be Determined/Sweden	0
		Thailand) Distribution of clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, food, household items and medicals. Also some reconstructions of houses and fishing facilities in Ranong	PMU-Interlife/Sweden	53,050
		Management of coral reefs and coastal ecosystems for	To be Determined/Sweden	1,183,200

		sustainable development		
38	 Switzerland	(Thailand) Emergency aid in cooperation with COOF Bangkok	Swiss Humanitarian Aid/Switzerland	175,439
		(Thailand) Support DVI-team travel and transportation costs	Swiss Humanitarian Aid/Switzerland	168,142
		(Thailand) Emergency fund for Embassy	Swiss Embassy/Switzerland	221,239
		(Thailand) Rebuilding of a fishermen community on 2 island in southern Thailand	Swiss Humanitarian Aid/Switzerland	2,118,644
		Livelihoods and ecosystem recovery on Kon Phrathong after the December 2004 tsunami	To be Determined/Switzerland	0
39	 Trinidad and Tobago	(Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter and basic needs (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)	International Organization for Migration/Trinidad and Tobago	183,176
40	 Turkey	(Thailand) To contribute to relief efforts that are being carried out in the affected countries (Part of US\$ 1,280,000)	To be Determined/Turkey	125,000
		(Thailand) To contribute to relief efforts carried out in the disaster stricken countries (Part of additional contribution of US\$ 3,720,000)	To be Determined/Turkey	375,000
41	 UNEP	Economic impact assessment of coastal resources	To be Determined/UNEP	51,000
		Mapping the distribution of mangrove forests along the coasts of six tsunami affected provinces of Thailand	To be Determined/UNEP	51,000
		Establish marine and coastal resources and environment database system	To be Determined/UNEP	71,400
		Coordination mechanism for Thailand Post Tsunami Technical assistance	To be Determined/UNEP	25,500
42	 United Kingdom	(Region/Thailand) Responsive Assistance on the Rehabilitation of Natural Resources and Environmental Damages in the Affected Areas of Thailand (Unearmarked funds channeled by the	United Nations Development Programme/United Kingdom	900,000

		donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)		
		(Region/Thailand) Support to community-based recovery planning and disaster resilience (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)	United Nations Development Programme/United Kingdom	400,000
		(Region/Thailand) Support to Thailand UNRC/HC and the tsunami affected provinces (Unearmarked funds channeled by the donor through OCHA, distributed per the Humanitarian Coordinator)	United Nations Development Programme/United Kingdom	250,000
		High-resolution satellite imagery rapid assessment of coral reefs and mangroves	To be Determined/United Kingdom	0
43	 United Nations Children's Fund	Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	2,100,000
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	2,100,000
		Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	3,000,000
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	3,000,000
		Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	3,000,000
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	3,000,000
		Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	571,663
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	571,663
		Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	900,000
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	900,000
		Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	700,000
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	700,000
		To Be Determined	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	10,040,000
		Monitoring, Social	United Nations Children's	900,000



		Policy Analysis and Communication	Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	
		Emergency Education	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	3,000,000
		HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	700,000
		Direct Support to Thai Local Authorities for Multi-Sectoral Emergency Assistance (at least 10 Districts), Including Assessment, monitoring, emergency Logistics, Communications and Recovery Cost	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	2,260,000
		Water and Environmental Sanitation	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	2,100,000
		Child Protection	United Nations Children's Fund/United Nations Children's Fund	3,000,000
<b>44</b>	 United Nations Development Programme	(Thailand) Small Grants Programme for Livelihood Restoration of Fisheries Communities in Phuket, Ranong, and Phang Nga Bay	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	71,213
		Agency allocation of pooled funds to project	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	400,000
		Agency allocation from pooled funds (balancing entry)	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	400,000
		Sustainable Eco-Tourism Development in the Affected Southern Provinces of Thailand	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	100,000
		Support to Thailand Resident Coordinator	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	250,000
		Support for Thailand Early Warning System Development	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	0
		Strategic Planning for Andaman Coast - Integrated Coastal Resource Management	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	380,000
		Small Grants Programme: Livelihood Restoration of Fisheries Communities in Phuket and Ranong (GEF/SPG)	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Programme	117,000
		Clean up Operation	To be Determined/United Nations Development Programme	382,500
		In-depth assessment of	To be Determined/United	173,400

		mangrove and other coastal forests affected by tsunami in southern Thailand	Nations Development Programme	
		Capacity Strengthening for Management of Thailand's Andaman Sea Coastal Zone	To be Determined/United Nations Development Programme	408,000
45	 United Nations Environmental Programme	Rapid Assessment of Disaster Impact on Environment	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Environmental Programme	15,000
		Environmental Assessment of Tsunami Impact	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Environmental Programme	300,000
46	 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	In-Depth Assessment of Mangroves and Other Coastal Forests Affected by Tsunami in Southern Thailand	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	220,000
47	 United Nations Fund for Population Activities	Expanding Rural Health Care Services to Tsunami Affected Areas	United Nations Fund for Population Activities/United Nations Fund for Population Activities	400,000
		Emergency Health Assistance	United Nations Fund for Population Activities/United Nations Fund for Population Activities	0
48	 United States of America	(Thailand) Emergency relief activities (USAID/OFDA)	Thai Red Cross/United States of America	100,000
		(Thailand) Administrative (USAID/OFDA)	United States Agency for International Development/United States of America	215,371
		(Thailand) Restoration of fisheries and fishing infrastructure in Ranong Province (USAID/ANE)	University of Rhode Island/SUCCESS LWA/United States of America	750,000
49	 World Bank	Long term monitoring of environment in both Gulf of Thailand and Andaman sea, and international waters (BOBPLME)	To be Determined/World Bank	0
50	 World Food Programme	Child Protection	World Food Programme/World Food Programme	500,000
51	 World Health Organization	(Region/Thailand) Support to displaced undocumented migrant workers and other mobile populations in the field of health care, shelter, and basic needs	International Organization for Migration/World Health Organization	122,393
52	 World Vision	(Thailand) Distribution of 2,000 survival kits to communities affected in Krabi provinces*	World Vision/World Vision	0

**Total = 83,066,951 USD**  
**= 3,322,678,037 Baht**

It was found from Table 7 that New Zealand made the largest donations through the UN families (UNDP). In addition, donations from the UN Children's Fund are the largest.

Since the relief effort have come from diversified sources such as government and non-government agencies, international organization, foundation, charity organization etc., therefore Ministry of interior has established "The 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces Relief Coordinating Center".

Table 8 Relief by sectors from "The 6 Southern Tsunami Affected Provinces Relief Coordinating Center"

Province	School		Hospital		Fishing		Agriculture		Livestock		Environment		Others		Remark
	Place	Amount	Place	Amount	Person	Amount	Person	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Item	Amount	
Pang-nga			1	218,876,148	2,141	93,058,000							32	2,112,000	
Krabi	22	67,858,000	7	112,400,000	3	48,500,000					1	70,000,000			
Phuket	4	15,000,000	6	100,800,000	21	94,000,000					30	130,447,400	12	226,512,848	
Ranong	1	403,350	2	9,698,255	14	85,816,500	3	81,728,000			4	5,900,000	1	362,000	
							Career supporting (project)								
Trang					508	900,000	334	1,582,400	1,500	243,000	1	4,900,000	1	2,550,000	Other enterprises
Satun	1	2,400,000			1,096	56,436,000									
							Fertilizer(ton)		Food (piece)						
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,658,350</b>		<b>441,774,403</b>		<b>378,710,500</b>		<b>83,310,400</b>		<b>243,000</b>		<b>206,347,400</b>		<b>231,536,848</b>	

**Total = 1,427,580,901 Baht**

Details of the above relief efforts can be listed for the 6 devastated provinces in Table 9. As expected, the largest amount of relief budget was allocated to the Phang Nga province.

Table 9 Details of relief for the 6 devastated provinces

Province	Name of Group/	Type of Relief	Place of Implementation	Amount of Item	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Remark
	<b>Agency Requested for Relief</b>		<b>(Specify Name of Village/ Requested for Relief Tambon/District)</b>	<b>Requested</b>			
<b>Phang-nga</b>	Pang-nga province	hospital/health center	- Kaolak Hospital, Takuapa district area 26 rai (sub-district public land) Moo 5 Kuekkak sub-district, Takuapa district NSL.2794/2512	- construct community hospital, Consist of 30 beds by using special plan as Patong Hospital, consists of Administration building Admission building Casualty building Staff Flat etc.		218,876,148	China, Germany contribute for construction

<b>Phang-nga</b>	Pang-nga province	fishing boat/ fishing equipment	1. Tour boat , lower than 10 m.	32 boats	66,000	2,112,000	non-registered tour boats haven't been relieved
		fishing boat/ fishing equipment	2. Fishing boat, lower than 10 m.	963 boats	66,000	63,558,000	non-registered tour boats
			3. Fishing boat, higher than 10 m.	33 boats	200,000	6,600,00	haven't been relieved
			4. Aquarium cultures who get damaged	1,145 person	20,000	22,900,000	non-registered cultures
	Pang-nga province	fishing boat/ fishing equipment	5. Damaged fishing equipment	852 person	10,000	8,520,000	non-registered fishermen
<b>Total</b>						<b>322,566,148</b>	<b>Baht</b>

Province	Name of Group/	Type of Relief	Place of Implementation	Amount of Item	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Remark
	<b>Agency Requested for Relief</b>		<b>(Specify Name of Village/ Requested for Relief Tambon/District)</b>	<b>Requested</b>			
<b>Krabi</b>	Educational Division Department., Krabi	Educational Institute	- Baanklongmueng school	building sopocho 105/29	2,491,000	2,491,000	
			- Rachaprachamukroe school	building sopocho 2/28 4 floors	8,505,000	8,505,000	
			- Baandaradaan school	building sopocho 105/29	3,113,000	3,113,000	
			- Baanlamsak school	building sopocho 105/29	3,113,000	3,113,000	
			- Baanbakun school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	
			- Baanlkonghang school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	
			- Baantingsai school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	

<b>Krabi</b>			- Baanlampo school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	
			- Watkoelanta school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	
			- Baanklonghin school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	
			- Baansongka-u school	building sopocho 105/29	2,051,000	2,051,000	
			- Lantarachapacha- uthit school	building sopocho 105/29	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baankoejam	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baanpakklong	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baanpra-aer	Knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baanklonghin	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baantongyeepeng	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baansaradan	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baankoeput	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baankoesi-aupya	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	

<b>Krabi</b>			- Baannatongklang	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
			- Baanklonghin (Lanta Island)	knock down houses for academic staff	3,105,000	3,105,000	
	Thanbokkoranee National Park	expert in raft designing and planning	in the area of Thanbokkoranee National Park	3 persons			To protect the beach from boats parking along the beach that lives would destroy coral and on the beach. Also it would help increase activities on the beach and tourists.
	Thanbokkoranee National Park	expert in coastal environment and marine science	in the area of Thanbokkoranee National Park	2 persons			To study marine resources in the area of Hong Island and 12 islands around it and plan to preserve coral for making this area to be a sustainable tourist destination
	Thanbokkoranee National Park	expert in design	in the area of Thanbokkoranee National Park	3 persons			To explore an area and plan to design a warning system on the island such as design the Solar Cell System for warning radio system and communication, system of producing white water from sea, organize safety zone for tourists when disaster coming and migrate tourists to shores as soon as possible
	SSJ.Krabi	ambulance	S.O. Baansaladan	1 ambulance	1,400,000	1,400,000	
			Koelantaw hospital	1 ambulance	1,400,000	1,400,000	
	SSJ.Krabi	hospital	Lantanou Island	1 hospital	49,000,000	49,000,000	
			Aow Nang	1 hospital	57,600,000	57,600,000	

<b>Krabi</b>	SSJ.Krabi	pick-up car; 4 wheels,2 parts	SSO. Lanta Island	1 car	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	SSJ.Krabi	reconstruction	S.O. Klongtop/Saladan	2 places	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	PMJ. Krabi	housing construction	Phi Phi Island (33 sqm.)	400 houses			
	Krabi Province	Mosque	Provincial Central Mosque NS. 3 K No.1128	1. construct 1 building, contains 2,600 persons (budget 35,000,000 baht)		70,000,000	Apart from Narathiwat, Pattani, Yala, Satun, and Songkhla, An amount of muslim of Krabi is considered to be the sixth. There are 200,000 muslim in 8 districts and crowned in 5 district.
	Krabi Province	Mosque	registered name: Muslimsammaki Foundation, Krabi				There are 182 mosques in Muang, Aowluek, Neuklong, Klongtom, and Lanta Island, but there isn't a central mosque for them to do religious activities and keep cultural resources.
		fishing boat/ fishing equipment	support fishing in Krabi	fishing boat K. lower than 10 m. 271 boats	66,000	17,886,000	non-registered fishing boats haven't been relieved
				fishing boat K. higher than 10 m. 50 boats	200,000	10,000,000	haven't been relieved
				tourist boat lower than 10 m> 313 boats	66,000	20,658,000	non-registered tour boats haven't been relieved
<b>Total</b>						<b>298,802,000</b>	<b>Baht</b>

Province	Name of Group/	Type of Relief	Place of Implementation	Amount of Item	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Remark
	<b>Agency Requested for Relief</b>		<b>(Specify Name of Village/ Requested for Relief Tambon/District)</b>	<b>Requested</b>			
<b>Trang</b>	Fishing group Libon Island	career reconstruction	Moo 1-7 Libon Island sub-district Kantrang district	450 family	20,000	9,000,000	
	entrepreneur group	reconstruct enterprise	Moo 1-7 Libon Island sub-district Kantrang district	51 entrepreneurs	50,000	2,550,000	O.BO.TO Libon Island (cooperator)
	Local people and fishermen group	preserve environment (soil/tree/coral)	Libon Island sub-district Kantrang district	7 villages	700,000	4,900,000	
<b>Total</b>						<b>16,450,000</b>	<b>Baht</b>

Province	Name of Group/	Type of Relief	Place of Implementation	Amount of Item	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Remark
	<b>Agency Requested for Relief</b>		<b>(Specify Name of Village/ Requested for Relief Tambon/District)</b>	<b>Requested</b>			
<b>Satun</b>	floating basket fish cultures group Baanpaakbara	fishing equipment	Moo 1-6 Paaknam sub-district La-ngu district	2,484 floating baskets	8,000	19,872,000	
	floating basket fish cultures group Baanbuboy-Kabang	fishing equipment	Moo 1-6 Paaknam sub-district La-ngu district	2,223 floating baskets	8,000	17,784,000	
	Local coastal fishing group	fishing equipment	Moo 1-6 Paaknam sub-district Moo 1,2,4,6,7,14,18 La-ngu sub-district La-ngu district	6,260 ring nets	3,000	18,780,000	
	Educational Division Department, Saton	construct temporary school	Baankanae school ,Moo 1 Kaetree sub-district, Muang distric	6 classrooms	400,000	2,400,000	emergency case
	Agriculture and Co. office, Satun	agriculture ( organic fertilizer)	La-ngu and Tongwa district	344 tons	4,600	1,582,400	



<b>Satun</b>		livestock (food)	La-ngu and Tongwa district	900 tins	230	207,000	
		(hard element)		600 pieces	60	36,000	
<b>Total</b>						<b>60,661,400</b>	<b>Baht</b>

Province	Name of Group/	Type of Relief	Place of Implementation	Amount of Item	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Remark
	<b>Agency Requested for Relief</b>		<b>(Specify Name of Village/ Requested for Relief Tambon/District)</b>	<b>Requested</b>			
<b>Ranong</b>	Ranong Province	fishing boat & equipment	1.small fishing boat lower than 10 m. get lost/can't be repaired	182 boats	66,000	12,012,000	non-registered fishing boats haven't been relieved
			2. small fishing boat lower than 10 m. need to be repaired	237 boats	20,000	4,740,000	non-registered fishing boats haven't been relieved
			3. big fishing boat higher than 10 m. get lost/can't be repaired/need to be repaired	330 boats		66,000,000	non-registered fishing boats haven't been relieved
		Hospital/Health center	Health Center, Baanthalenok Suksamrun sub-district (construct in the old area)	building consists of housing, equipment, fence, and landscape arrangement use standard model 2 floors No. 9566 ,Ministry of Public Health		7,533,420	the old health center was completely damaged.
			Health Center, Baanbangben Kaper district (construct in the old area)	reconstruct/e quipment		2,164,835	some parts were damaged
	Community Development office Ranong	career	Moo 4 Muengkluang sub-district Kaper district	1. Tile roof house for producing shrimp paste size 6*18 m.	150,000	150,000	support the producing shrimp paste group, their damages cost 362,000

				1 house			baht
Ranong				2.Solar Cell baked house size 6*12 m. 1 house	50,000	50,000	
				3. Shrimp paste Boiled house size 4*6 m. 1 house	20,000	20,000	
				4. Automatic packing machine 5,000 sacks/hour 1 machine	37,000	37,000	
				5. Shrimp paste blender 7 horse power 1 machine	15,000	15,000	
				6. foil 10,000 sacks	2	20,000	
				7. jar & lid for packing 5,000 jars	5	25,000	
				8. OTOP product sticker 5,000 stickers	3	15,000	
				9. box for shrimp powder packing capacity 12 sacks/box 5,000 boxes	6	30,000	
		support the acting of Child Care Center	Moo 2 Kampuen sub-district Suksamrun	1. Whale Rocking chair 3 sets	4,900	14,700	provide equipment & lunch for kids cost 400,350 baht
				2. tunnel 3 sets	9,800	29,400	
				3. twins horses 3 sets	12,000	36,000	
				4. small slider 3 sets	14,500	43,500	
				5. 2- seat swing for kids 3 sets	16,000	48,000	

<b>Ranong</b>				6. lunch for kids 61 kids/day total 250 days	915	228,750	
	Community Development office Ranong	career	Moo 1 Naka district Suksumrun	1. floating basket for mussel culture 600 baskets	1,048	628,800	support mussel culture group
				2. breed of mussel 9,000	30	270,000	30 members = 898,800 baht
		career	Moo 1 Naka district Suksumrun	1. floating basket for Krarang fish culture 100 baskets	1,100	110,000	support fish culture group
				2. breed of Krarang fish 10,000 fishes	25	250,000	20 persons = 360,000 baht
		career	Moo 1 Naka district Suksumrun	1. floating basket for mussel culture 4,500 baskets	1,048	471,600	support mussel culture group
				2. breed of mussel 6,750	30	202,500	90 members = 674,100 baht
	Activity for supporting goat feeding/ Livestock office, Ranong	career	21 villages 8 sub-districts 3 districts	500 agricultures	60,000	30,000,000	duration: 5 years
	Activity for supporting cow feeding/ Livestock office, Ranong	career	21 villages 8 sub-districts 3 districts	500 agricultures	100,000	50,000,000	duration: 5 years
	Provincial Agricultural office	A. plants	ngau sub-district , rachakrut sub-district	14 agricultures/ area 14 rai	yellow galingale 5 baht/sack	1,728,000	1. the width of planting+50*50= 6,400 holes/rai/b
		1. grow yellow galingale to increase income	Muang district Muangklueng sub-district Kaper district	20 agricultures /area 20 rai			2. budget 32,000 baht/rai
		A. plants	Naka sub-district,	20 agricultures /area 20 rai			3. plant source: Moo 3 Baanna

<b>Ranong</b>		1. grow yellow galingale to increase income	Kampuen sub-district Suksumrun				sub-district, Kaper district, Ranong
	Provincial Agricultural office Provincial fishing office	B. Fishing 1. Crab ring net size 3.5 inches depth 14* length 75 m.	ngaw sub-district.rachakrut sub-district Muang district Ranong	21 fishermen/ get 20 for each	150	63,000	
		2. Prawn ring net size 3.8 inches.40 cm.* 60 cm.	ngaw sub-district.rachakrut sub-district Muang district Ranong	21 fishermen/ get 20 for each	220	138,000	
	Provincial Agricultural office	3.Crab trap and shell trap 40*60 cm.	ngaw sub-district. Rachakrut sub-district Muang district Ranong Muangklueng sub-district Kaper district	11 fishermen/ get 3 kinds and 100 for each kind	100	330,000	
	Provincial Agricultural office Provincial fishing office	4. Kaw fish floating basket 3*3m.	Rachakrut sub-district Muang district Ranong Muangklueng sub-district	9 fishermen/10 for each	2,000	180,000	
		5. boat engine/damaged /can't be repaired	ngaw sub-district.Rachakrut sub-district Muang district Ranong	21 fishermen	20,000	420,000	
	Academic group Public Health office Ranong	news tower	Moo 4 Muangklueng sub-district Suksumrun	1 tower	150,000	150,000	to support local fishing and tourism
	Lamson National Park	dig cannel for boat parking to support local tourism and the park	Muangklueng sub-district Kaper district	1 route	5,000,000	5,000,000	to support local tourism and the park
		White water for Lamson National Park		1 source	500,000	500,000	
		Solar home system		4 spots			
<b>Total</b>						<b>183,755,105</b>	<b>Baht</b>

Province	Name of Group/	Type of Relief	Place of Implementation	Amount of Item	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Remark
	<b>Agency Requested for Relief</b>		<b>(Specify Name of Village/ Requested for Relief Tambon/District)</b>	<b>Requested</b>			
<b>Phuket</b>	AO.BO.TO. Ratsada	Child Care Center & equipment	Moo 7 Ratsada sub-district	1	9,000,000	9,000,000	
	AO.BO.TO. Ratsada	News Tower	Moo 7 Ratsada sub-district	1	200,000	200,000	
	Public Health offic phuket	construct Vichid Public Health Center	Vichid sub-district	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	
		Medical Service Building	Kamala sub-district	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	
		Ancient Thai Medical Building Staff Housing	Maikaw sub-district	1	17,000,000	17,000,000	
	Maikaw sub-district	hospital		construct hospital , consists of 30 bed		45,000,000	Royal land PK.153 Maikaw 20 rai in Maikaw mosque and sport complex areas
	NGO Australia	construct Vocational Training Center Library/Child Care Center	Ratsada sub-district	1 unit			waiting for reply
	Kamala Health Center t permanent housing	construct permanent housing	Kamala sub-district	1 building	17,000,000	17,000,000	request from China
	Kamala Health Center t permanent housing	construct permanent housing	Kamala sub-district	1 building	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	Kamala Health Center t permanent	Parking zone	Kamala sub-district	1 building	300,000	300,000	

	housing						
<b>Phuket</b>	Baan Kalim school	construct school	Kamala sub-district	1 building	2,500,000	2,500,000	
	Mrs. Jermisri Wajarat	floating basket	26 Moo3 Saku sub-district				
	Saku fishing group	boat engine/ ring net	Moo1-5 Saku				
	AO.BO.TO. Vichid	long tailed boat	Moo 6 7 8 Vichid	47	30,000	1,410,100	
	AO.BO.TO. Vichid	fish floating basket	Moo 6 7 8 Vichid	30	8,000	240,000	
	AO.BO.TO. Vichid	boat engine/ ring net	Moo 6 7 8 Vichid	100	3,000	300,000	
	Provincial fishing office	feeding in floating basket/raft	Moo 6 Koekaew				
	Provincial fishing office	feeding in floating basket/raft	Moo 1 Vichid	13 rafts	25,000	325,000	
			Moo 6	7	25,000	175,000	
			Moo 7 Ratsada sub-district	3	25,000	75,000	
			Moo 8	1	25,000	25,000	
	Provincial fishing office	feeding in floating basket/raft	Rawai	8	25,000	200,000	
		feeding in floating basket/raft	Radsada				
		feeding in floating basket/raft	Moo3 Chalong	33	25,000	825,000	
			Moo 9	2	25,000	50,000	
		feeding in floating basket/raft	Pakrok MOO 2	1	25,000	25,000	
			Moo 3	43	25,000	1,075,000	
			Moo 4	12	25,000	300,000	
			Moo 8	6	25,000	150,000	
			Moo 8	28	25,000	700,000	
			Moo 9	6	25,000	150,000	

<b>Phuket</b>		feeding in floating basket/raft	Tepkrasattree, Thalang district Moo6	7	25,000	175,000	
			Moo 10	1	25,000	25,000	
			Maikaw, Thalang district Moo1	39	25,000	975,000	
			Moo 2	14	25,000	350,000	
			Moo 3	7	25,000	175,000	
			Moo 4	1	25,000	25,000	
			Moo 5	11	25,000	275,000	
	Phuket Province	cultures who get damages		107cultureres	20,000	2,140,000	
		fishing equipment that get damages		488	10,000	4,880,000	
		tour boat lower than 10 m.		73	66,000	4,818,000	non-registered tour boats haven't been relieved
		tour boat higher than 10 m.		110	200,000	22,000,000	
		fishing boat lower than 10 m.		560	66,000	36,960,000	non-registered tour boats haven't been relieved
		fishing boat higher than 10 m.		189	200,000	37,800,000	
	Long tailed boat group	repair fishing boat	Municipal Councilor, Karon sub-district	51	20,000	1,020,000	
	fish feeding in floating basket group				8,000	100,000	
		fishing boat lower than 10 m.					
<b>Total</b>						<b>239,418,10</b>	<b>Baht</b>

### 3.3 Community interviews, analysis and assessments

The devastated areas comprised 6 provinces namely, Phuket, Trang, Phang Nga, Krabi, Ranong and Satun provinces (see Fig. 6). They can be divided into 25 districts/sub-districts, 95 tambons and 407 villages as given before in Table 2.



Fig. 6 Devastated areas from the December 26, 2004 tsunami



In this study, 20 communities (Villages) have been selected for interviewing (see Table 10 and Fig. 7). Due to the hardest hit areas of Phang Nga province, several villages were selected.

Table 10 Selected Interview communities

No.	Village	Tambon	District	Province
1	Talaynok	Gumpaun	Suksumran	Ranong
2	Traykaw	Gumpaun	Suksumran	Ranong
3	Toongnadum	Kura	Kuraburi	Phang Nga
4	Tiam	Kura	Kuraburi	Phang Nga
5	Muangmai	Gaokorkao	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
6	Pakgao	Gaokorkao	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
7	Nokna	Gaokorkao	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
8	Namkem	Bangmaung	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
9	Bangsak Moo 7	Bangmaung	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
10	Bangsak Moo 8	Bangmaung	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
11	Bangnieng Moo 5	Kuekkuk	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
12	Bangnieng Moo 5	Kuekkuk	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
13	Pakweep	Kuekkuk	Tagaupa	Phang Nga
14	Tublamu	Lamgaen	Taymaung	Phang Nga
15	Nairai	Naytey	Taymaung	Phang Nga
16	Natai	Kokgloy	Tagautoong	Phang Nga
17	Harnbau	Kokgloy	Tagautoong	Phang Nga
18	Noklay	Kamala	Kratoo	Phuket
19	Gaoglang	Klongprasong	Maung	Krabi
20	Awnang	Awnang	Maung	Krabi



Fig. 7 Location of selected interview communities

Example of the interview protocol is given below for the Talaynok, Ranong province. Other communities are given in the appendix. Four main objectives of the interviewing are 1) To survey the tsunami impact on each community 2) To survey the tsunami response 3) To survey the recovery and reconstruction of the affected resources, and 4) To survey the community's role and responsibility.

## Interview Protocol

**Village**.....Talaynok..... **Tambon**...Gumpaun.....**District**...Suksumran.....**Province**...Ranong.....

**GPS Position**... N 9° 27' 45.7" E 98° 26' 32.9" ..... **Number of houses**...49.....**Population**...188.....

**Data provider**...Mrs. Sontaya Suebhet.....**Tel. No.** ...09-289013.....**Date**...27/9/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	3,500 – 4,000 Baht per month

#### 1.2 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Rewut Harnjit
Annual Budget	1,000,000 Baht

### 1.3 Population

#### ● Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
20	62	6	22	54	7

#### ● Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
15	50	5	19	40	7

#### 1.4 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

18	17				
Total 35		Total -			Total -
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area and floated with current.					

### 1.5 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	18	-	<b>C. Swept away by</b>
2. Concrete house	2	-	Swept away by the waves
3. School	1	-	Swept away by the waves
4. Health center	1	-	Swept away by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	-
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment
Education	School closed for one month because it was totally destroyed by Tsunami.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.8 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

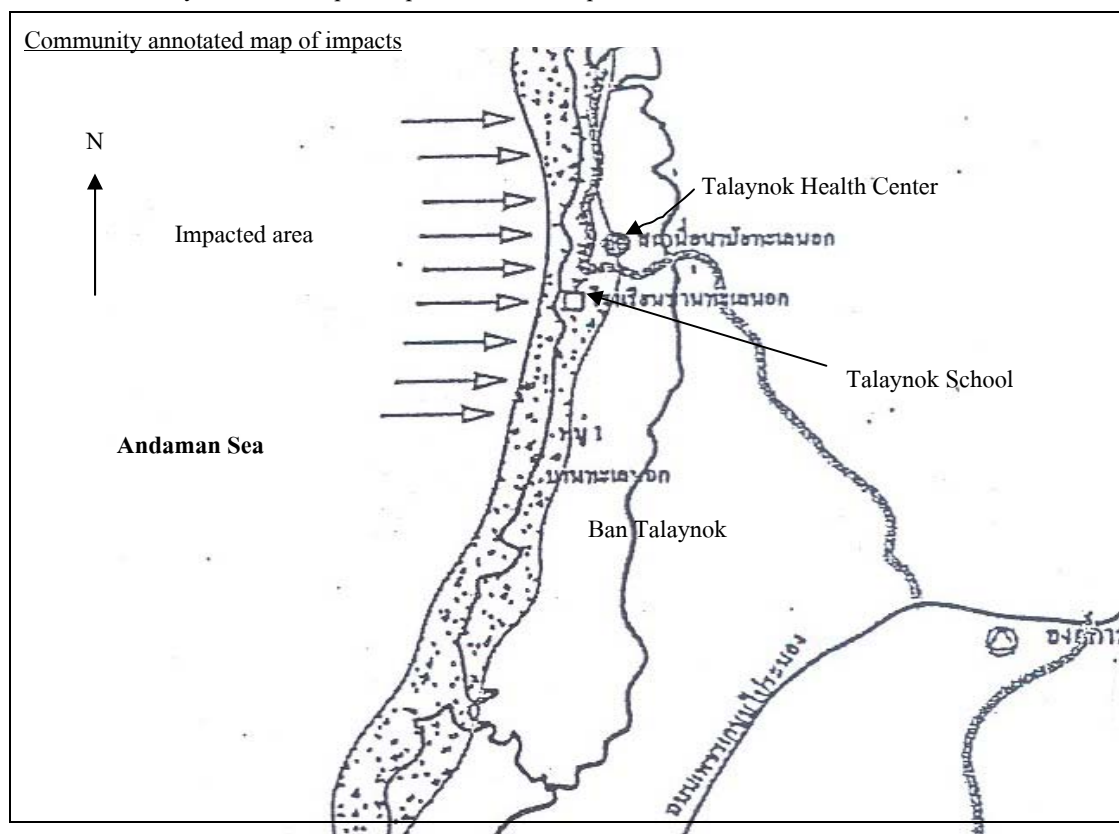
1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

1.11 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No (specifies reasons) _____
---------------------------	---

1.12 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



<u>Other important information</u> School building was totally swept away by waves since it was situated very close (50 meters) to the sea.

### 1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Pines had been swept away by the waves. 2. Mangrove swamp was damaged. 3. New pools appeared where they were sources of mosquitoes and smells.
---

## **Part 2 Response**

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### a. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 3,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Rakthai', 'Sahathai' and 'World Vision' Foundation gave 2,000 Baht per person

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>3 Units</u> from World Vision Foundation and Local government	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from Province government Number <u>20 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies) School	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from Ministry of Education Number <u>1 Unit</u>	<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. Rubbish and debris collections 175 Baht per person per day.
2. Building (general purpose) construction
3. English teaching
4. Boat repair and alternative occupations

2.2 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
Ø Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> <li>- Paid compensation for lives lost 3,000 Baht per person</li> </ul>
Ø NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Vision built houses</li> <li>- Catholic Organization donated foods.</li> <li>- 'Osca' donated fishery equipments.</li> <li>- UNICEF provided occupational funding 100,000 Baht per group (12 people). There were 6 groups as follows: mussels-, cat fishes-, crabs-, ducks-breeding, furniture making and detergent preparation</li> <li>- 'IRC' donated boats.</li> <li>- North Andaman Friend (nafr) built general purpose building, taught English and trained alternative occupation, i.e. soap preparation.</li> <li>- 'We Love Thailand' Foundation built houses and repaired boats</li> <li>- 'Rakthai' Foundation and Care Organization supported fisheries and additional occupations</li> </ul>
Ø Private sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation collected bodies.</li> <li>2. Ranong Job Center employed villagers to clear rubbish and debris 175 Baht per day</li> <li>3. Electrical company fixed poles</li> <li>4. Ranong province government built permanent houses.</li> <li>5. Water Resource Department built underground water tank 4,000 liters</li> </ol>
Ø Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
O UN agencies	

## 2.3 What supports were promised? (specifies)

1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. School
3. Boats and fishery equipments

## 2.4 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. Boats and fishery equipments (Not enough)

## 2.5 How were priorities established for needs?

1. Clothes, foods and medicines
2. Temporary houses
3. Permanent houses
4. Fishery Equipment
5. School

## 2.6 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

☒ Yes But school had not been built.

☐ No

## 2.7 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Encouraged the villagers to build boat and fishery equipments
- Training for alternative occupations
- English teaching

## 2.8 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Land fill for house reconstruction

**Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction****3.1 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?**

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) 1. Health and Mental health 2. Occupation	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

**3.2 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?**

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

**3.3 What resources were pledged?**

1. Permanent houses
2. Ships 20 vessels



### 3.4 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses
2. Small boats 50 units. These boats cannot go to deep sea.

### 3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

## **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

### **response efficiency**

**Helps in consumable goods and shelters were well provided. Villagers were very pleased. However, helps in providing boats were less and inadequate. Boats were the most needs of the villagers. Note: They were received small boats which could not go to deep sea.**

### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy, because donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

### **access to financial support**

Easy

### **Mid- to long-term assistance**

**Mid-term assistance, e.g. shelters, consumable goods, health care, was well adequate. Long-term, e.g. occupations and mental health, was less supported.**

## IV. Conclusions and recommendations

### Conclusions

- Comparisons between donations from local and international organizations

Relief from the Thai government via public sectors

Total = 70,108,591,258.10 Bahts = 1,752,714,781 USD

Relief from international organizations

Total = 3,322,678,037 Bahts = 83,066,951 USD

From the above figure, donation budget from international organization is approximately 5% of budget from the Thai government. This increases to 10 % when excluding the government budget for the large-scale business entrepreneur.

- Estimate the value of self help generated within the affected community (whether as cash, good or labour)
  1. Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
  2. Villagers helped each other to reconstruct houses.
  3. The local government (Tambon Administrative Office) set help center for victims and donors.
  4. The head of village and a local government made a survey and estimated the damages to satisfy needs from villagers. Later, they asked for financial supports from many public and private sectors. Many donors donated money to help victims directly after Tsunami and a local government spent this fund as emergency-aid for the affected persons.
- The role did local NGOs and CBOs play and how did they compare with the international NGOs?

### Local NGOs

1. Encouraged the villagers to reconstruct the houses
2. Built temporary and permanent houses.
3. Damaged areas clearance
4. Occupation Training such as furniture making, Batik painting and door/window frame making
5. Donate cloths, foods and occupational equipments.
6. Health care service
7. Occupational training

### International NGOs

1. Some sectors or foundation built permanent houses and employed the villagers to build the houses (160 Baht per person per day).
2. Occupational Training
3. Donated money, foods, cloths and survival kits.
4. Damaged area clearance
5. Health care service

### **Problems**

- Helps from public sectors were delayed and the victims got less help (e.g. in financial support) than their real needs.
- the villagers complained that they received only 20,000 Baht for partly damaged houses regardless of the magnitude of the damages
- Long-term assistance, e.g. rehabilitation and reconstruction was not efficient because of limited budget.
- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) from a local government (Tambon) directly after Tsunami were well supported but helps from other public departments were delayed and not enough.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. water system reconstruction was delayed. The villagers were suffered by lacking of water.
- Helps and support were distributed unequally. Some families received inadequate helps.
- By borrowing money from a bank to build a new house, the borrower required a guarantor who should be a government official (C7 or above) and the bank need a guarantee such as property. With these conditions, the victims could not receive a loan from this bank.
- Alternative occupation has not been efficient trained.

## Appendix Interview Protocol

**Village...** Tray-kaw... **Tambon...** Gumpaun.....**District...** Suksumran.....**Province...** Ranong.....

**GPS Position...** N 9° 22' 38.8" E 98° 24' 11.4" ..... **Number of houses...** 118.....**Population...** 432.....

**Data provider...** Mrs. Pranom Rattanayenjai.....**Tel. No. ....** 09-9711193.....**Date...** 27/9/2005.....

### **Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles**

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	3,500 – 5,000 Baht per month

#### 1.3 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sulaiman Sa-ue
Annual Budget	500,000 Baht

### **1.6 Population**

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
55	131	12	74	147	13

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
54	130	8	72	145	11

#### 1.7 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6	6	6	4		
Total 12		Total 10		Total	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran towards higher area					

### 1.8 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	27	-	<b>D. Swept away by</b>
2. Concrete house	27	12	Swept away by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	

### 1.9 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☒ No

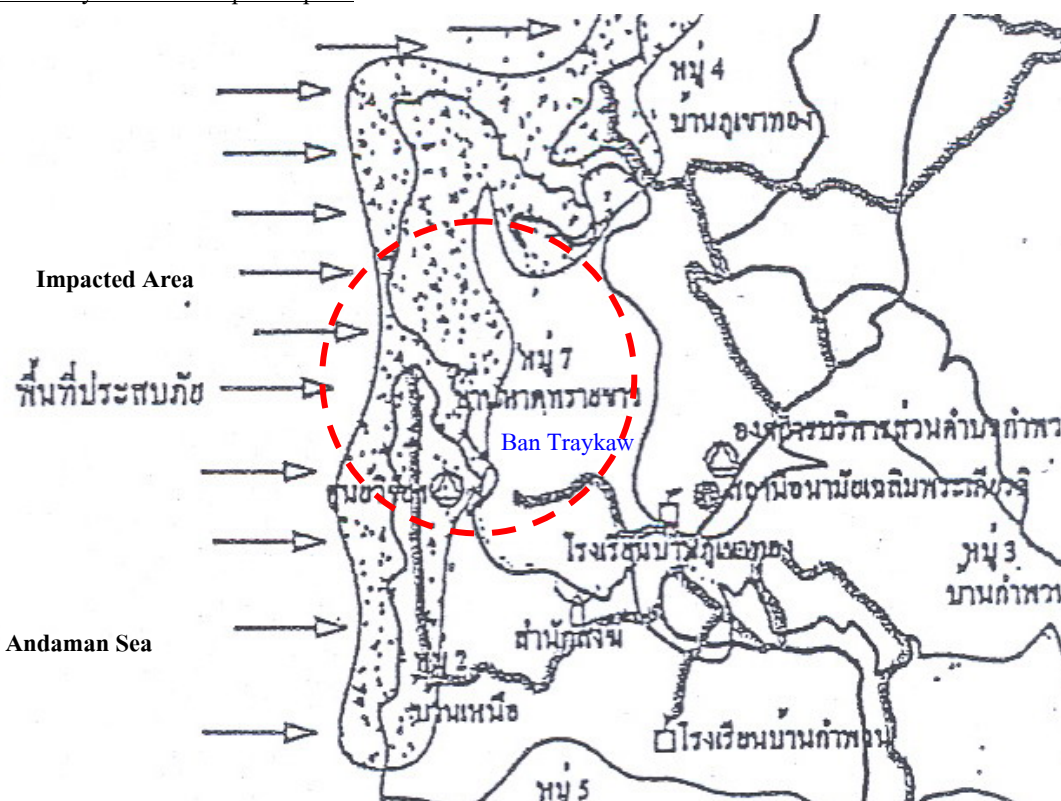
1.13 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☒ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.14 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

2. Pines had been swept away by the waves.
3. Mangrove swamp were damaged
4. New pools appeared where they were sources of mosquitoes and smells.

## Part 2 Response

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### b. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 3,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Rakthai', 'Sahathai' and 'World Vision' Foundation gave 2,000 Baht per person

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>63 Units</u> from World Vision Foundation and Local government	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>63 Units</u> from World Vision Foundation, Royal Thai Air Force and Local government	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

#### Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> 1. Rubbish and debris clearance 175 Baht per day
--

### 2.7 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
---------	------------

Ø Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> <li>- Paid compensation for lives lost 3,000 Baht per person</li> <li>- Land fill for house reconstruction</li> </ul>
Ø NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Vision built houses</li> <li>- Catholic Organization donated foods.</li> <li>- 'Osca' donated fishery equipments.</li> <li>- 'UNICEF' donated fishery equipments.</li> <li>- 'IRC' donated boats.</li> </ul>
Ø Private sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation collected bodies.</li> <li>2. Ranong Job Center employed villagers to clear rubbish and debris 175 Baht per day</li> <li>3. Electrical company fixed poles</li> <li>4. Ranong province government built permanent houses.</li> <li>5. Water Resource Department built underground water tank 4,000 liters</li> </ol>
Ø Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
O UN agencies	

#### 2.8 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Temporary and permanent houses</li> <li>5. Boats and fishery equipments</li> </ol>
--

#### 2.9 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Temporary and permanent houses</li> <li>4. Boats and fishery equipments (Not enough)</li> </ol>
---

#### 2.10 How were priorities established for needs?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Clothes, foods and medicines</li> <li>7. Temporary houses</li> <li>8. Permanent houses</li> <li>9. Fishery Equipment</li> </ol>
---



2.11 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

2.9 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraged the villagers to build boat and fishery equipments</li> <li>- Training for alternative occupations</li> <li>- English teaching</li> </ul>
---

2.10 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> <li>- Land fill for house reconstruction</li> </ul>
--

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.5 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
3. Health and Mental health		
4. Occupation		
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health facilities</li> </ul>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.6 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.7 What resources were pledged?

3. Permanent houses
4. Ships
5. Financial support

3.8 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses
2. Small boats

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **response efficiency**

Helps in consumable goods and shelters were well provided. Villagers were very pleased. However, helps in providing boats were less and inadequate. Boats were the most needs of the villagers. Note: They were received small boats which could not go to deep sea.

**access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy, because donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

**access to financial support**

Easy, but some people did not know about details of help.

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

Moderate

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Toong Nang Dum..... **Tambon.....**Kuraburi.....**District...** Kuraburi...**Province...**Phang Nga.....

**GPS Position...** N 9° 5' 9.3" E 98° 22' 6"..... **Number of houses...**112.....**Population...**251.....

**Data provider...**Mr. Kiriya Mussomus.....**Tel. No. ....**01-0871642.....**Date.....**28/9/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	3,000 – 4,000 Baht per month

#### 1.4 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Kiriya Mussomus
Annual Budget	700,000 Baht

### 1.9 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
56	69	11	46	64	7

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
56	68	11	46	62	7

#### 1.10 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	4	2		
Total 3		Total 6		Total	
Causes of death : : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran towards high areas, held on boats and climbed up trees					

### 1.11 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
One storey houses	46	-	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris
Concrete houses	-	2	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Beach road damages
Electricity	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Water system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to boat damages
Education	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.10 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

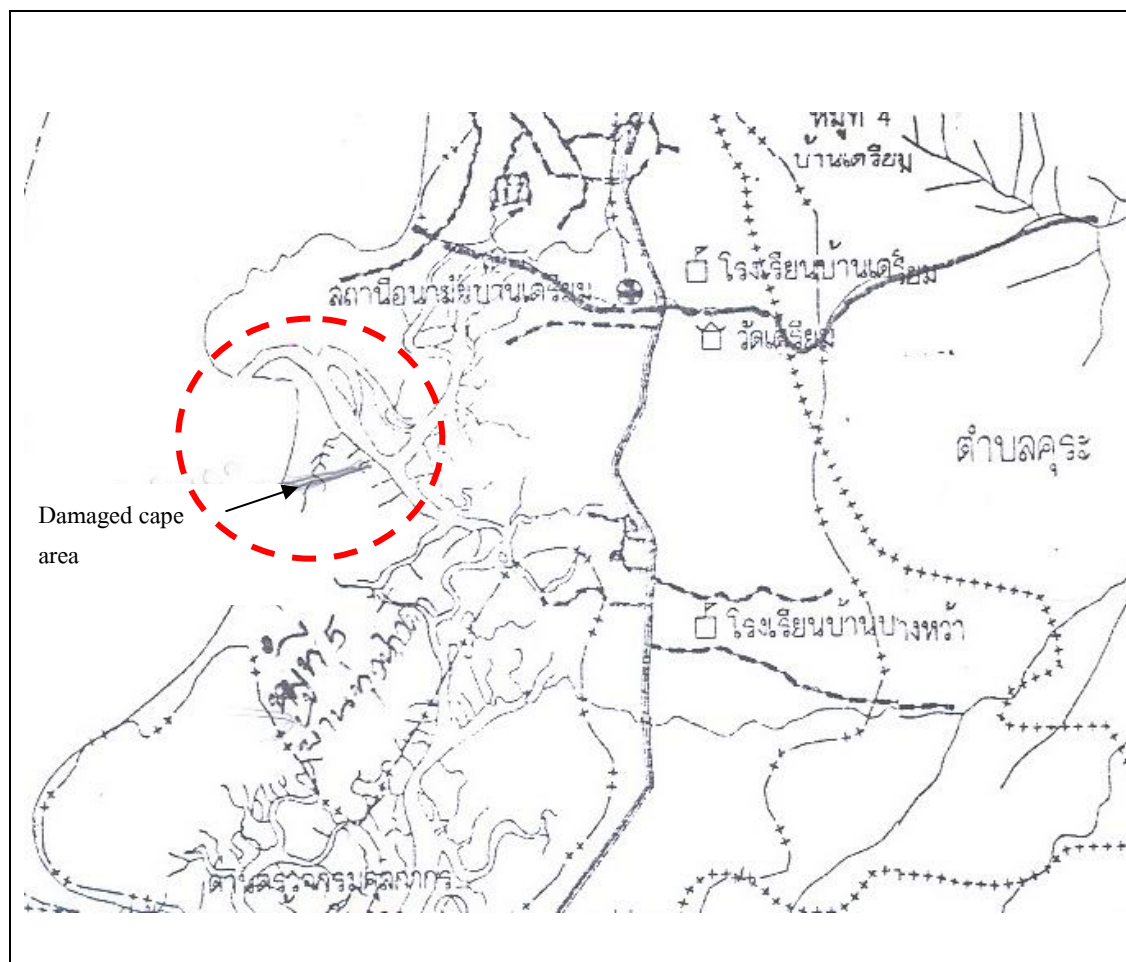
☐ No

1.15 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.16 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Community annotated map of impacts

The affected area where villagers lived used to be a cape. After the Tsunami, the area has been divided into two parts.

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Pines had been swept by the waves.
2. Coral reef and grass were damaged 20%.
3. Mangrove swamp damage

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## c. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No Head of the family received 25,000 Baht per person.
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 3,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	ADTRS      gave 20,000 Baht per family

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <u>Rakthai Foundation</u> Number <u>46</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes - Chaipattana Foundation, Red cross, and World Vision      Number <u>23</u> Units - Choomchonchai Foundation, Mun-kong Foundation, Patong Rotary Club      Number <u>23</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> 1. English Teaching for villagers
---

## 2.12 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<del>Ø</del> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> </ul>
<del>Ø</del> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Worldvision built temporary houses and dug pools</li> <li>- Rakthai Foundation (Cae) built permanent houses and lent money (interest-free) 50,000 Baht per family, returning within three years.</li> <li>- North Andaman Friends gave foods, taught English and provided scholarship until high school (M 3 grade)</li> <li>- RAD trained villagers in Travel business, i.e. 'Home Stay', as additional occupation, and sponsored villagers to attend training courses.</li> <li>- Italy gave fishery equipments</li> <li>- UNICEF gave equipments for planting vegetables 20 blocks</li> <li>- FAO provided fertilizers, gypsum, cashew nut trees and coconut trees</li> </ul>
<del>Ø</del> Private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patong Rotary Club built permanent houses</li> </ul>
<del>Ø</del> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<b>O</b> UN agencies	

## 2.13 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Temporary houses</li> <li>11. Permanent houses</li> <li>12. Wells</li> <li>13. Fishery equipments and boats</li> </ul>
---

## 2.14 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary houses</li> <li>2. Permanent houses</li> <li>3. Wells</li> <li>4. Fishery equipments which villagers claimed that they are not up to the standards. Also the boats have not been provided yet.</li> </ul>
---



## 2.15 How were priorities established for needs?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clothes, foods and medicines</li> <li>2. Temporary houses</li> <li>3. Permanent houses</li> <li>4. Fishery equipments and boats</li> <li>5. Alternative occupations</li> </ol>
--

## 2.16 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
--

## 2.11 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

Teaching English to the community in order to promote Travel business, i.e. 'home stay'.
--

## 2.12 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
--

**Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

## 3.9 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.10 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

**Firstly, villagers and their governor summarized impacts, damages and needs. Secondly, they contacted aid Sectors and Foundations in order to ask for help. Such Sectors and Foundations then evaluated the damages before they provided helps.**

3.11 What resources were pledged?

- Permanent houses
- Fishery equipments and boats
- 3. Alternative occupations, i.e 'home stay' Travel business
- 4. A Bridge linking the port to village roads

3.12 What resources received?

- Permanent houses
- Fishery equipments

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Village governor and representatives contacted aid Sectors and Foundations.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

**Helps with consumable goods were moderately adequate. However, fishery equipments (e.g. boats, catching equipment) are inadequate. Helps in additional occupation training are not yet supported.**

**access to vital information regarding services and support**

Difficult

**access to financial support**

It took a long time before villagers received helps. They had to contact aid Sectors by themselves.

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

**Mid-term assistance (e.g. shelters, consumable goods and health care) was moderately supported.**

**Long-term assistance (e.g. fishery equipments) was less supported. Additional occupation training has not been assisted.**

## Interview Protocol

**Village...** Tiam..... **Tambon.....** Kura..... **District.....** Kuraburi..... **Province.....** Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position...** N 9° 18' 49.4" E 98° 22' 57" ..... **Number of houses...** 264..... **Population...** 1055.....  
**Data provider...** Mr. Leefin Salee..... **Tel. No. ...** 04-1841318..... **Date.....** 26/9/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	4,000 – 5,000 Baht per month

#### 1.5 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Wirat Ug-sornchuen
Annual Budget	800,000 Baht

### 1.12 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
150	400	40	100	315	50

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
150	400	40	100	315	50

#### 1.13 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	-	20	-	-	-
Total -		Total 20		Total -	
Causes of death : : -					
Causes of Survive : Ran towards high areas					

### 1.14 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
<b>E. One storey</b>	15	1	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris
Concrete houses	15	-	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	-
Electricity	-
Water system	-
Drainage system	-
Waste water treatment	-

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to damage or loss of fishery equipments
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.11 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?



Yes



No

1.17 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?



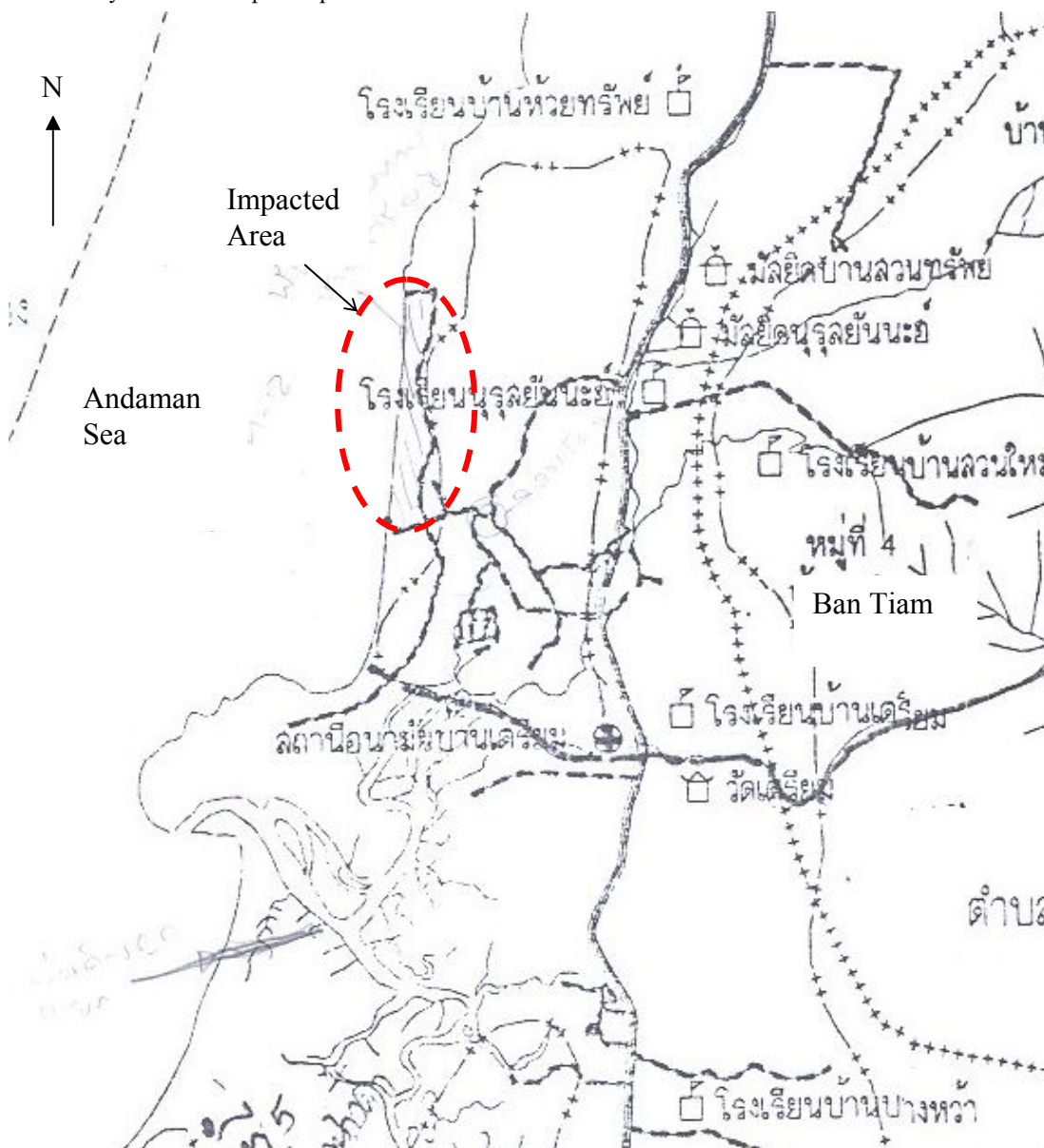
Yes



No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.18 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

5. Trees had been swept by the waves.
6. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## d. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No Head of the family received 25,000 Baht per person.
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 3,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	ADTRS, ADDA, ESSO, World Vision, Rotary club, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations gave 20,000 Baht per family

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes      Number <u>25</u> Units - from World Vision, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes      Number <u>25</u> Units - from World Vision, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u>
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--

## 2.17 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> <li>- Provided compensation during early stage</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Vision, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations built temporary and permanent houses.</li> <li>- ADDA donated drinking water</li> <li>- Sirinthon Foundation donated water tanks and construction materials for house building.</li> <li>- 'UNICEF' donated 3 generators and support net vegetables plantation 20 blocks.</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rotary Club donated foods and cloths.</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

## 2.18 What supports were promised? (specifies)

14. Temporary houses 15. Permanent houses 16. Fishery equipments and boats
--

## 2.19 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

1. Temporary houses 2. Permanent houses 3. Fishery equipments and boats
---

## 2.20 How were priorities established for needs?

6. Clothes, foods and medicines
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7. Temporary houses
8. Permanent houses
9. Fishery equipments and boats

2.21 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.13 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Help by building houses
2. Donated fishery equipments and boats

2.14 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.13 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work (from World Vision)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.14 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

**The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. The village governor contacted the donors to ask for help. The donors (help sectors, Foundations) surveyed and estimated the damages before providing helps**

3.15 What resources were pledged?

- Permanent houses
- Fishery equipments and boats
- 3. Alternative occupations such as Home stay for tourist.
- 4. A bridge from a harbor direct to a village

3.16 What resources received?

- Permanent houses
- Fishery equipments

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor and representative of villagers had to contact the donors to ask for help.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

**Moderate helps in consumable goods. Lack of support in fishery equipment, e.g. boats, catching equipment, etc. Lack of alternative occupation training.**

##### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Difficult

**access to financial support**

Villagers contacted help sectors by themselves. It took a long period of time before receiving financial support.

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

**Mid-term assistance, e.g. shelters, consumable goods, health care were moderately adequate. Long-term, e.g. fishery equipment was less supported. Alternative occupation has not been assisted.**

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**MaungMai..... **Tambon...**Gao kor-kao.....**District...**Tagaupa....**Province...**Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position...** N 8° 59' 48.2" E 98° 18' 31" ..... **Number of houses...**54.....**Population...**181.....  
**Data provider...**Mr. Prajob Ditpun.....**Tel. No. ...**07- 2712625.....**Date.....**05/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	4,000 Baht per month

#### 1.6 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Prajob Ditpun
Annual Budget      TH Baht	600,000

### 1.15 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
43	51	7	37	40	3

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
41	49	7	37	39	3

#### 1.16 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	1	-	1	-	-
Total 5		Total 1		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by waves and hit trees and buildings. Some were drown.					
Causes of survive : Ran toward higher area. Some were at the deep sea catching fishes.					

### 1.17 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
<u>Thai style houses</u>	29	-	<b>F. Swept by the</b>
Timber health Center	1	-	Swept by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	No damage
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	N/A*
Drainage system	N/A*
Waste water treatment	N/A*

\* N/A = Data not available

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipments. The sea areas where there were fishes have been changed.
Education	Students had not gone to school during the first two weeks
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.12 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

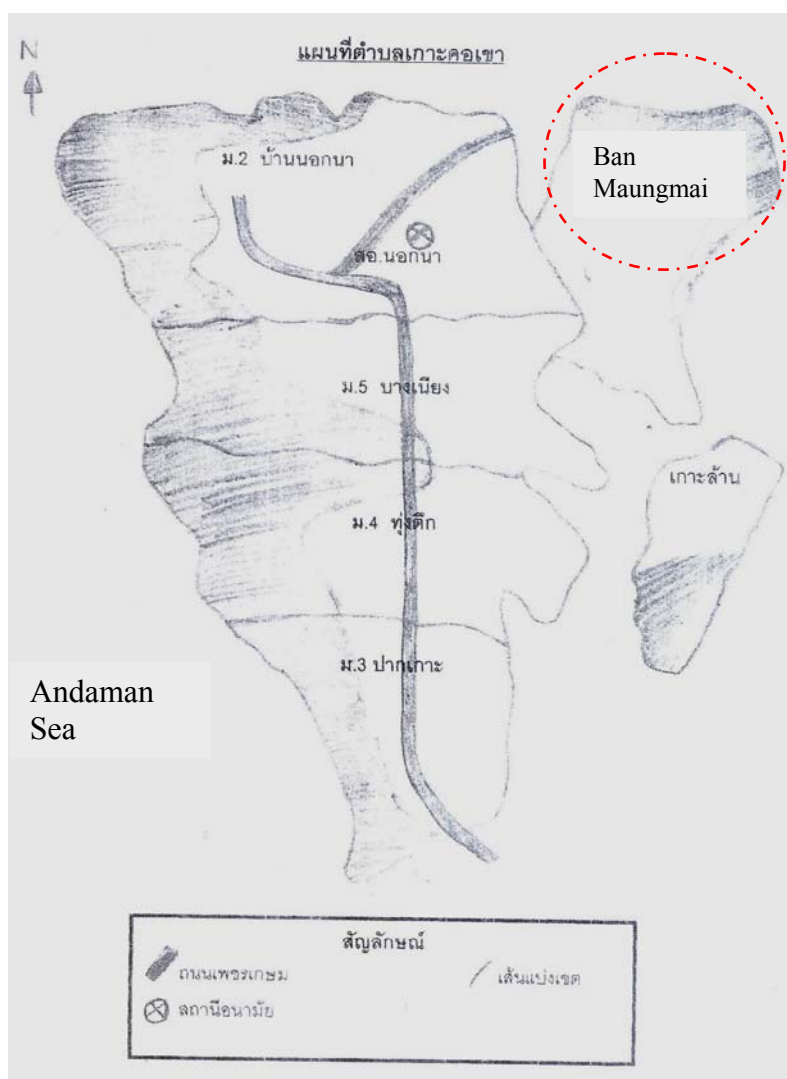
1.19 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.20 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

**The most damaged things were floating basket/raft where villagers bred fishes.**

### 1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Some area of Mangrove swamp was damaged
2. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.

## **Part 2 Response**

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### e. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 40,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Moderate	<b>G. Moderate</b>

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Royal Thai Navy</u> Number <u>15</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Switzerland</u> Number <u>24</u> Units from <u>ITV</u> Number <u>5</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others(specifies) Health Center	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Switzerland</u> Number <u>1</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. Living expenses donations
2. Furniture donations
3. Tools donations
4. Fishery equipments donation, i.e. each family received 42,000 Baht
5. Scholarships

2.22 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
Ø Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
Ø NGO/International NGO	1. Meltiser Foundation donated PVC water tanks 2,500 liters for temporary houses and water jars for permanent houses. 2. Christian Organization donated each family 500 Baht 3. Cambodian Christian Organization donated furniture. 4. 'Duang Prateep' Foundation provided scholarships for children (700 Baht a month). At present, the scholarships are still provided.
Ø Private sectors	- Sectors from Switzerland, France, UK and Germany, Students from Tammasart University donated foods and money - Amicafe popiers moatiers from France gave equipments, etc.
Ø Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
○ UN agencies	

2.23 What supports were promised? (specifies)

6. Temporary and permanent houses
7. Boats and fishery equipments

2.24 What supports were delivered? (specifies)



1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. Boats and fishery equipments (Not enough)

2.25 How were priorities established for needs?

17. Clothes, foods and medicines
18. Temporary houses
19. Permanent houses
20. Fishery equipments
21. Alternative occupations

2.26 Did the offers respond to your priorities?



Yes



No

2.15 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Encouraged the villagers to build boat and fishery equipments
- Donated foods

2.16 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.17 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		

• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.18 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.  
Some donors contacted the villagers personally at temporary shelters.

3.19 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses  
Foods  
Fishery equipments  
Financial support

3.20 What resources received?

Permanent houses  
Foods  
Fishery equipments

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor.  
Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.  
However, less helps were provided due to the location.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

**Helps in foods, clothes, medicines and shelters were well provided. However, helps in occupations, e.g. equipments and financial support, were less provided.**

##### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Moderate

##### **access to financial support**

**Some help sectors and Foundations provided small amount of financial support for villagers at temporary houses. No sectors have offered loans.**

##### **Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance, such as temporary houses, from Foundations and Public sectors was effective.
- Long-term assistance in occupations still has problems with financial support and alternative occupations.

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Pakgao..... **Tambon...**Gao kor-kao.....**District...**Tagaupa....**Province...**Phang Nga.....

**GPS Position...** N 8° 52' 26.7" E 98° 16' 20" ..... **Number of houses...**76.....**Population...**263.....

**Data provider...**Mr. Niwat Song-rae.....**Tel. No. ...**09-5902591.....**Date.....**05/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	7,000 Baht per month

#### 1.7 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Niwat Song-rae
Annual Budget	850,000 Baht

### 1.18 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
55	101	8	57	72	4

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
53	88	8	51	59	4

#### 1.19 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15	19				
Total 34		Total 1		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.20 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
<u>Thai style houses</u>	18	-	<b>H. Swept by the</b>
Timber health Center	30	-	Swept by the waves
Monk residential place at Tung Tuek	1	-	Swept by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	No damage
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fisheries equipments.
Education	The school closed for one month.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.13 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

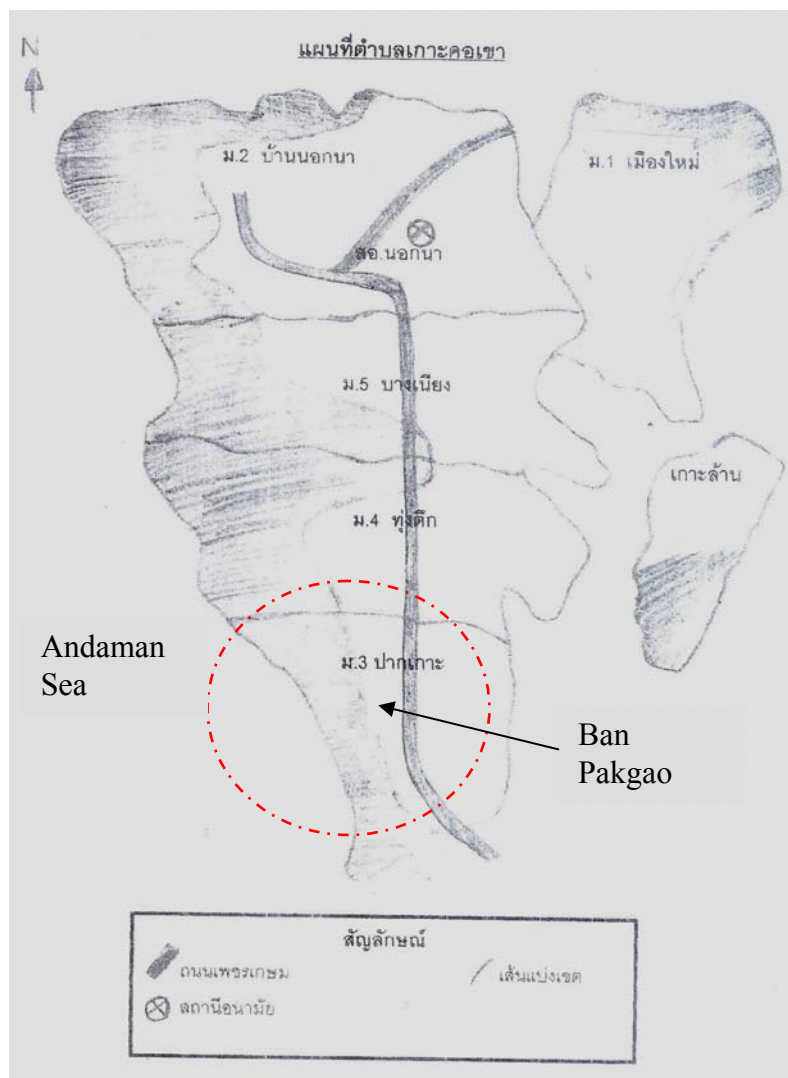
1.21 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.22 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
2. Coastal areas were damaged by the waves. Such problem still exists even though the land has been filled with soil and sand.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## f. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person	

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Moderate number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Rotal thai navy</u> Number <u>31</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Pornmettra</u> Number <u>30</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others(specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. Foods donation from the British people once a week for two months
2. Scholarship

## 2.27 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Religion donated 9,000,000 Baht in order to repair a temple.</li> <li>- Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation gave 20,000 บาท per family for house reconstruction</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Pornmetta' Foundation built houses for villagers.</li> <li>2. Interest-free loan 50,000 Baht for three years from CARE</li> <li>3. UNICEF donated fishery equipments.</li> </ol>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many sectors built 3 water tanks.</li> <li>- Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting, fish feeding, fisheries and squid peeling.</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	At the beginning of the incident, villagers helped people evacuation to Ta-Ggua-Pa using fishing boats which had not been affected.
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

## 2.28 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Temporary and permanent houses</li> <li>9. Boats and fishery equipments</li> <li>10. Water tanks</li> </ol>
---

## 2.29 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Temporary and permanent houses</li> <li>4. Boats and fisheries equipments (Not enough)</li> <li>5. Water tanks</li> </ol>
---



2.30 How were priorities established for needs?

22. Clothes, foods and medicines 23. Temporary houses 24. Permanent houses 25. Fishery equipments 26. Build water tanks
---

2.31 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
---

2.17 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Helped by house building
----------------------------

2.18 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
--

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.21 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
1. Health and Mental health		
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.22 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.23 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses  
Fishery equipments and boats  
Financial support

3.24 What resources received?

Permanent houses  
Fishery equipments and boats (Not enough)  
Financial support

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor.  
Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

**A. response efficiency**

- Received compensation only 50% by building permanent houses and the help delayed.
- Asked for 30 boats but received only 10 boats

**access to vital information regarding services and support**

Very difficult

**access to financial support**

Very difficult

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

Inefficient

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Nokna..... **Tambon**...Gao Korkao.....**District**...Tagaupa.....**Province**...Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position**... N 9° 00' 7" E 98° 15' 32.2" ..... **Number of houses**...68.....**Population**...258.....  
**Data provider**...Mr. Somporn Doydee.....**Tel. No.** ...07-8923557.....**Date**...06/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries, rubber plantation
Family Income (per family)	6,000 Baht per month

#### 1.8 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Somporn Doydee
Annual Budget	470,000 Baht

### 1.21 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
47	80	15	37	61	18

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
40	63	15	33	75	10

#### 1.22 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
11	4	1			
Total 15		Total 1		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.23 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	8	-	<b>I. Swept by the</b>
2. Concrete house	30	-	Swept by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Drainage became shallower due to sedimentation after the Tsunami
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment
Education	The school closed for 2 weeks.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.14 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

### 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

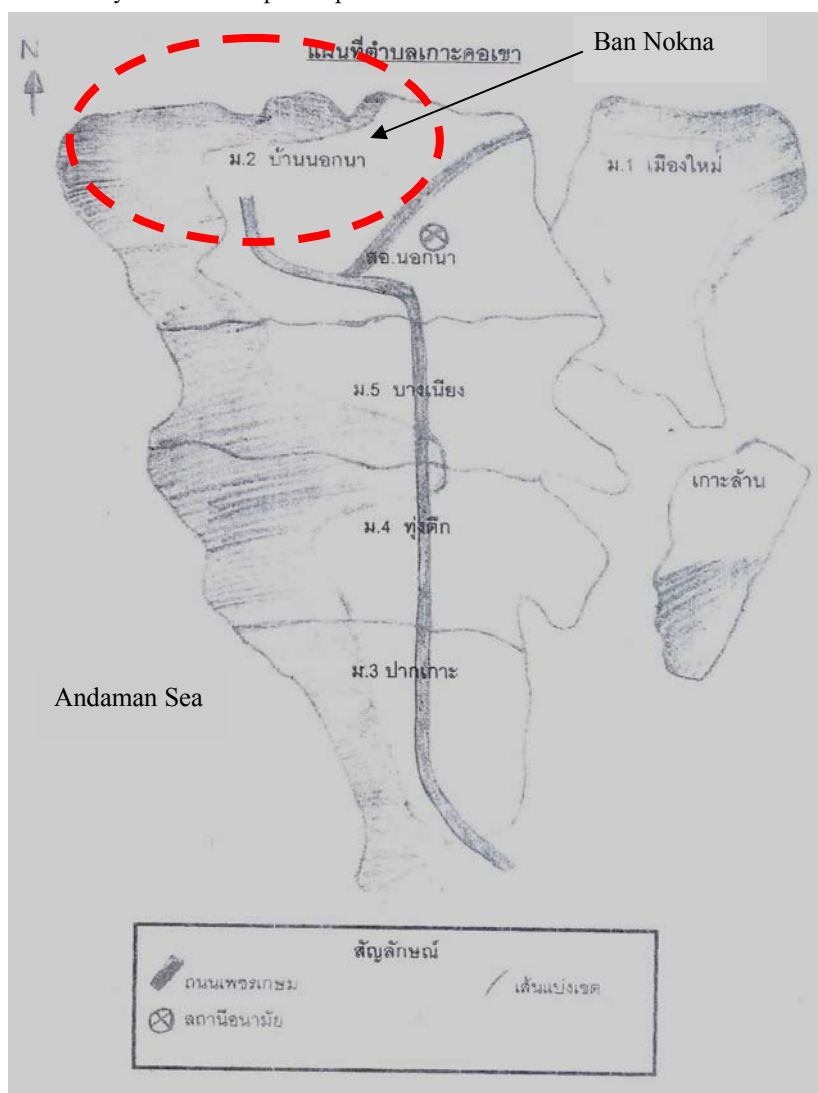
1.23 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.24 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

The village was situated on lower area, 500 meters far from the sea.

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

7. Pines had been swept by the waves.
8. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
9. Mangrove swamp damaged.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## g. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 20,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 40,000 Baht per person	

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Royal Thai Navy</u> Number <u>30</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>30</u> Units 'Porn Metta' Habitat and Acharn Preecha (Cannot be defined due to many sources)	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u>
--------------------------

1. Funding for setting up business
2. Fishery equipments

## 2.32 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
Ø Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
Ø NGO/International NGO	1. 'Porn-Metta' built permanent houses 2. 'Raksa-Thai' donated money 18,000 Baht per person for setting up business. 3. ADRA donated foods 4. Acharn Preecha donated foods, built houses and trained occupations 5. Meltiser Foundation provided tanks, drainage equipments and boats 6. Asean Disaster Aids Foundation provided foods once a week
Ø Private sectors	Private sectors who visited the village, donated money. Such sectors cannot be identified due to the large number
Ø Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
O UN agencies	

## 2.33 What supports were promised? (specifies)

11. Temporary and permanent houses
12. Fishery equipments and boats
13. Water tanks
14. Financial support

## 2.34 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. Fishery equipments and boats
3. Water tanks

## 2.35 How were priorities established for needs?

27. Clothes, foods and medicines
28. Temporary houses
29. Permanent houses



30. Fishery Equipments

31. Water system

2.36 Did the offers respond to your priorities?



Yes



No

2.19 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

House building, house modification and occupational helps

2.20 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

**Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.25 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others			<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.26 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the villagers personally. The villagers required to show evidences, e.g. disaster notifications, land deeds, photos and the governor's certifications.

3.27 What resources were pledged?

- 6. Permanent houses
- 7. Financial support
- 8. Fishery Equipment

3.28 What resources received?

- 1. Permanent houses
- Financial support
- Fishery Equipment

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Some help sectors came at the early stage of the incident and donated foods, equipments and money. However, after that not many help sectors came due to the location of the village, i.e. on the island.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

Helps and support were distributed unequally. Some families received inadequate helps.

##### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy. However, not many help sectors came to the village due to the location.

**access to financial support**

Good. However, not many help sectors came to the village due to the location.

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

Moderate assistance

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Namkem..... **Tambon**...Bangmaung.....**District**...Tagaupa.....**Province**...Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position**... N 8° 51' 25.9" E 98° 16' 5.4" ..... **Number of houses**...1,566.....**Population**...4,171.....  
**Data provider**...Mr. Satian Petrgiang.....**Tel. No.** ...01- 9707564.....**Date**...04/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	7,000 Baht per month

#### 1.9 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Satian Petrgiang
Annual Budget	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.24 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
575	1045	145	525	950	161

#### 1.25 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 941		Total 448		Total 502	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area, some villagers were at sea.					

### 1.26 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber and concrete house	536	136	<b>J. Swept away by</b>
2. Namkem School	-	1	Swept away by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages, sedimentation
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment. Some villagers changed occupations, i.e. trained Batik painting and hand crafting</u>
Education	The school closed for one month.
Health	- Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks. - Good relationships among villagers reduced due to jealousy of unequal helps
Others (specifies)	

### 1.15 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	--------------------------

1.25 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No (specifies reasons) <u>The warning system has not been installed in the village yet. Villagers are not sure about their safety.</u>
---------------------------	--

1.26 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

<p><u>Community annotated map of impacts</u></p>
<p><u>Other important information</u></p>

Before the Tsunami, villagers built houses closed to each other, about 300 meters further from the sea. Most of the villagers were fishermen. Roads in the village were only 2-lanes. Hence people could not escape in time when the Tsunami hit the village. The water flew into the village as far as 1,500 meters.

### 1.13 Environmental impacts

10. Tress had been swept away by the waves.
11. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
12. Mangrove swamps were partly damaged.
4. Coastal areas were swept away by waves.
5. High fish population areas and coral reefs were damaged.

## Part 2 Response

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### h. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 3,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation: Head of the family received 40,000 Baht per person. Other received 15,000 Baht per person	

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>316 Units</u> From PheunPhuengPa Foundation, Word Vision and Saving Bank	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>720 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No

	From Rotary club, ITV, Everton Club and Thai Government	
- Others (specifies) Namkem School	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Carfour Company</u> Number <u>1</u> Unit	<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> 1. Living expense supports 2. Furniture providing 3. Additional occupations 4. Scholarships 5. Free dental care
---

#### 2.37 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> <li>- Pang Nga Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation supported per family, i.e. equipments 10,000 Baht, kitchenware 3,500 Baht, living expense 50 Baht per person.</li> <li>- Office of Social Development and Human Security in Pang Nga Province supported 1,500 Bath per family.</li> <li>- Office of Educational District of Pang Nga Province provided scholarships for orphans 25,000 Baht per child</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. World Vision built rain trays at temporary and permanent houses and provided materials and equipments for house repairs, . The Foundation also provided funding for additional occupation, i.e. barber, boat repair, carpenter, etc.</li> <li>2. 'Phuen Phuengpa' Foundation built temporary houses</li> <li>3. ARC supported boat building</li> <li>4. Australian Uniliver Foundation built Youth Development Center</li> <li>5. 'Dr. Tiam Chokewattana' Foundation and 'Surathani Catholic' Foundation</li> </ul>



	<p>supported fiber boat building.</p> <p>6. 'Chumchontai' Foundation supported wood making project</p> <p>7. 'Ban Namkem' Community Center, Cement Thai and the Committee of Social Development and Human Security Department.</p> <p>9. 'Duang Prateeb' Foundation and Japan Organization in Thailand, Smittiwech hospital and Songkhlanakarin University supported free dental care for 3 days.</p> <p>10. South East Asia Disaster Prevention and Mitigation donate foods (until present).</p>
Ø Private sectors	<p>1. Rotary Society supported permanent houses building</p> <p>2. Everton–Thai supported permanent houses building</p> <p>3. ITV supported permanent houses building</p> <p>4. Carrefour supported school building</p> <p>5. Toyota Motor (Thailand) company and The Siam Cement Group supported community dock.</p> <p>6. 'Raengjaihaisungkom' Foundation built a general purpose building.</p> <p>7. Dhurakij Pundit University built a general purpose building.</p> <p>8. Chiang Mai University built a general purpose building</p> <p>9. Life Insurance (Thailand) company built child development center.</p>
Ø Own resources	Established donate center
O UN agencies	

## 2.38 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<p>15. Temporary and permanent houses</p> <p>16. Fishery equipments and boats</p> <p>17. Alternative occupation</p>
---

## 2.39 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<p>1. Temporary and permanent houses</p> <p>2. Fishery equipments and boats</p>
---

3. Alternative occupation

2.40 How were priorities established for needs?

- 32. Clothes, foods and medicines
- 33. Temporary houses
- 34. Permanent houses
- 35. Fishery Equipments
- 36. Alternative occupation

2.41 Did the offers respond to your priorities?



Yes



No

2.21 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1. Encouraged the villagers to build boats and fishery equipment
- 2. Donated foods and rice (until present)
- 3. Additional occupation training
- 4. Occupational funding

2.22 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.29 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.30 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village at the temporary shelters personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.31 What resources were pledged?

9. Permanent houses
10. Financial support
11. Fishery Equipment
12. Alternative occupation
13. Foods

3.32 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses (There was a variation in house styles)
2. Financial support
3. Fishery Equipment
4. Alternative occupation

## 5. Foods

### 3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Some donors contacted the village at the temporary shelters personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation. The village was damaged mostly and many people lost their lives. The village, therefore, received many helps.

## **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

### **A. response efficiency**

Helps in necessities (shelters, clothes, foods and medicine) were well supported. Majority of villagers were very pleased. However, some villagers were not pleased with shelters and occupations.

### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy

### **C. access to financial support**

**Foundations and help sectors donated compensations and occupational funding. The villagers were producers and sellers in which profits were shared within the groups.**

### **D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance, e.g. temporary house building, food donation and medicine from various help sectors and Foundations were well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. occupational promotion and financial support were well provided. However, there was problem with market.

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Bangsak Moo 7. .... **Tambon**...Bang-Maung..... **District**...Takaupa..... **Province**...Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position**... N 8° 48' 10" E 98° 15' 50.5" ... **Number of houses**...240..... **Population**...847.....  
**Data provider** Mr. Rewat Boonrak..... **Tel. No.** ...06-2785333..... **Date**.....4/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Travel business, fisheries, rubber plantation
Family Income (per family)	6,000 Baht

#### 1.10 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Warot Hosakoon
Annual Budget	100,000 Baht

### 1.27 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
87	289	51	87	283	50

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
80	274	48	75	261	48

#### 1.28 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	36	-	-	-	-
<b>Total 61</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of survive: Ran toward higher area					

### 1.29 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
One storey houses and Thai style houses	97	20	Swept by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Beach roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school was destroyed. Students traveled to distant schools and temporary education centers.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.16 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

### 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

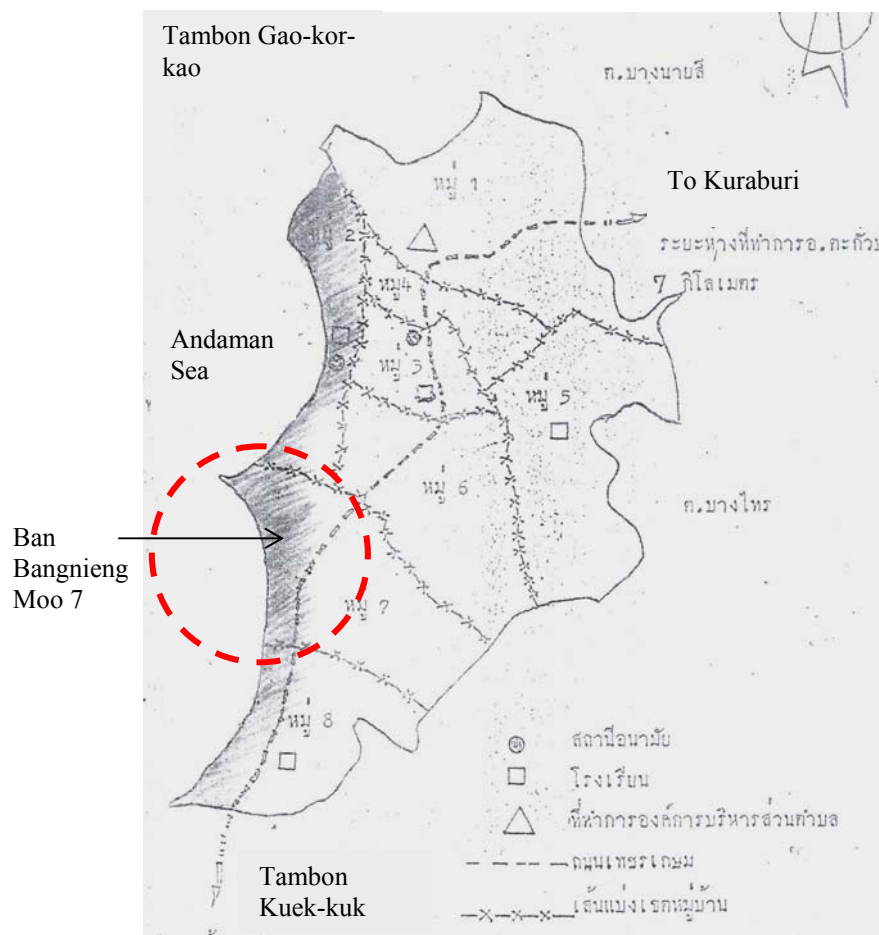
### 1.27 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.28 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

#### Community annotated map of impacts



#### Other important information

The village named 'Morgan' situated near the sea was mostly damaged. Its villagers had to move to the Foundation supplied shelters where there is ongoing problem with the land owner. The 'Slum' Foundation is trying to solve this problem.

### 1.13 Environmental impacts

13. Pines had been swept by the waves.
14. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
15. Coral reef damaged
4. Water ways became shallower due to sand sedimentation.

## **Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## i. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Head of the family received 40,000 Baht per person. Other received 20,000 Baht per person
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person - 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 2,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (Phang Nga) gave 10,000 Baht per person

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Rakthai Foundation</u> Number <u>82</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes Number <u>96</u> Units from - "Catholic" Foundation - "Slum" Foundation - "Malteser" and "Willey" Foundations	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> 1. Employ villagers to build houses 175 Baht per person per day 2. Training alternative occupations such as Batik painting, door/window frame making and boat building
---

## 2.42 Who offered this support?



Sectors	Activities
Ø Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> </ul>
Ø NGO/International NGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Rak-Thai” Foundation built temporary shelters</li> <li>2. “Catholic” Foundation built permanent houses and employed the villagers to build the houses (175 Bath per person per day). The Foundation also provide medical center near the beach. The medical center still operates.</li> <li>3. Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation supply rice and foods everyday until the present.</li> <li>4. “Slum” Foundation built permanent houses and trained the villagers to make door/window frame making.</li> <li>5. “Malteser” and “Willey” Foundations built permanent houses and dug two ground water wells.</li> <li>6. USA Agency donated money to families in order to make furniture (tables, beds, wardrobe, etc.). Members of each family were trained and made their own furniture.</li> </ol>
Ø Private sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Por Tek Tueng” Foundation collected bodies.</li> <li>2. Siam Toyota Company donated four water tanks (2000 Liter).</li> </ol>
Ø Own resources	The villagers established a center of donations for 10 days
Ø UN agencies	

## 2.43 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Temporary and permanent houses</li> <li>19. Boats and fishery equipments</li> </ol>
--

## 2.44 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary and permanent houses</li> <li>2. Boats and fishery equipments</li> </ol>
--

## 2.45 How were priorities established for needs?

- 37. Clothes, foods and medicines
- 38. Temporary houses
- 39. Permanent houses
- 40. Fishery equipments
- 41. Alternative occupations

2.46 Did the offers respond to your priorities?



Yes



No

2.23 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1. Encouraged the villagers to build houses
- 2. Occupation Training such as furniture making, Batik painting and door/window frame making
- 3. Health care service
- 4. Donated foods

2.24 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.33 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
1. Health and Mental health		
2. Alternating Occupation		
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		

• Water system	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.34 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.35 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses

Alternative occupations

3.36 What resources received?

Permanent houses

2. Alternative occupations

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

### **A response efficiency**

- Public sectors provided efficient health care services. However, the villagers complained that they received only 20,000 Baht for partly damaged houses regardless of the magnitude of the damages
- Foundations provided efficient shelters and foods.

### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Villagers received information from the help center about donations and other helps.

### **access to financial support**

Villagers received funding information from the help center.

### **Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance, such as temporary houses, from Foundations and Public sectors was effective.
- Long-term assistance in occupations still has problems with financial support and markets.

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Bangsak Moo 8. ....**Tambon...**Bang-Maung.....**District...**Takaupa.....**Province...**Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position...** N 8° 47' 13.1" E 98° 15' 44.3" ..... **Number of houses...**112.....**Population...**304.....  
**Data provider...**Mr. Nisit Ponklin.....**Tel. No. ....**09-5880695...**Date.....**01/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Travel business, rubber plantation
Family Income (per family)	5,000 – 6,000 Baht per month

#### 1.11 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Nisit Ponklin
Annual Budget	200,000 Baht

### 1.30 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
37	98	17	31	93	28

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
37	92	17	31	89	28

#### 1.31 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6	4	10	8	2	2
Total 10		Total 18		Total 4	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
K. Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.32 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
<b>L. One storey</b>	50	4	Swept by the waves
Bangsak School	1	-	Swept by the waves
Community library	1	-	Swept by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Beach roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<b>M. Out of work due to impact on travel business</b>
Education	The school was destroyed. Students traveled to distant schools and temporary education centers.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.17 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

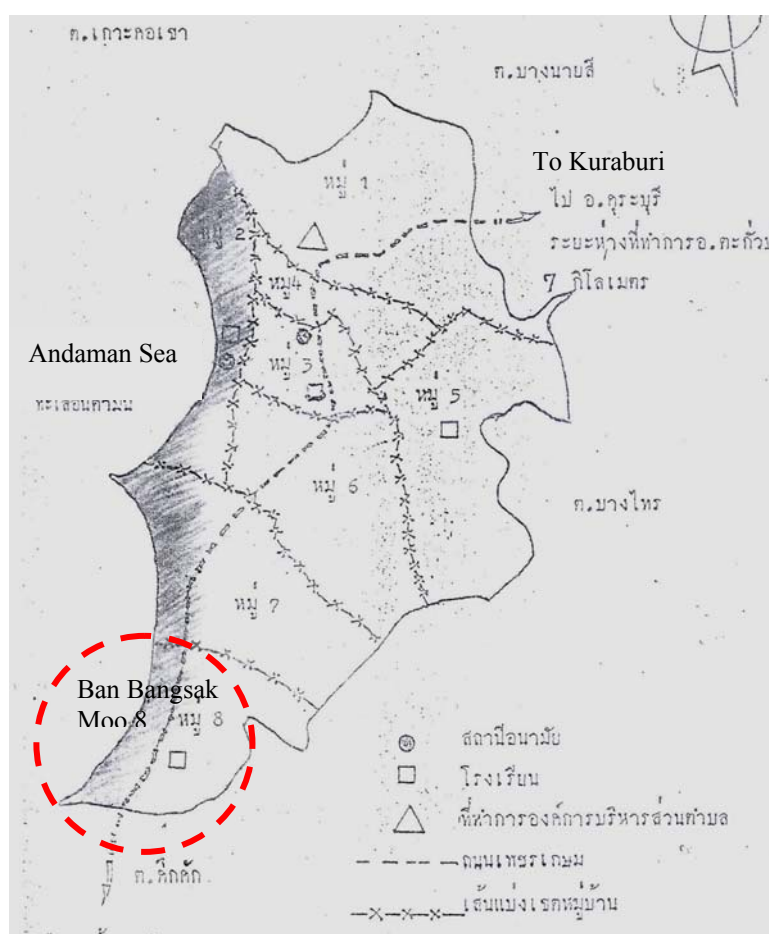
1.29 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.30 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Pines had been swept by the waves.
2. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used

--

## Part 2 Response

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### j. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No - received 40,000 Baht per person
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>PhuenPhuengPa Foundation</u> Number <u>3 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Pornmettra Foundation</u> Number <u>50 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____ - School from <u>Bureau of Royal Household</u> Number <u>1 Unit</u> - Library from <u>Province government</u> Number <u>1 Unit</u>	<input type="radio"/> No

#### Programs such as Food for Work, others

##### Lists of programs

1. Employ villagers to build houses 160 Baht per person per day, 5 months long
2. Training alternative occupations such as Batik painting



## 2.47 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
Ø Local government	- Set help center for victims and donors
Ø NGO/International NGO	<p>3. “PhuenPhuengPa” Foundation built temporary shelters</p> <p>4. “Pornmettra” Foundation built permanent houses and employed the villagers to build the houses (160Bath per person per day).</p> <p>5. Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation supply foods everyday until the present.</p> <p>6. Donor from USA donated money to families in order to make furniture (tables, beds, wardrobe, etc.). Members of each family were trained and made their own furniture.</p>
Ø Private sectors	<p>3. “Por Tek Tueng” Foundation collected bodies.</p> <p>2. Many private sectors from other provinces gave foods, medicines and necessary belongings.</p>
Ø Own resources	<p>1. Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims</p> <p>2. Villagers helped each other to build houses.</p>
O UN agencies	

## 2.48 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<p>20. Temporary and permanent houses</p> <p>21. Boats and fishery equipments</p>
---

## 2.49 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<p>1. Temporary and permanent houses</p> <p>2. Boats and fishery equipments (But still not enough)</p>
--

## 2.50 How were priorities established for needs?

<p>42. Clothes, foods and medicines</p> <p>43. Temporary houses</p> <p>44. Permanent houses</p>
---

- 45. Fishery equipments
- 46. School
- 47. Alternative occupations

2.51 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

☐ Yes, But not enough

☐ No

2.25 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1. Encouraged the villagers to build houses
- 2. Occupation Training such as furniture making, Batik painting and door/window frame making
- 3. Donate foods

2.26 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.37 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
1. Health and Mental health				
2. Alternative Occupation				
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.38 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.39 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses  
Water System  
Alternative occupations

3.40 What resources received?

Permanent houses  
Alternative occupations such as Occupation Training for Batik painting, but there are problems about market and transportation

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. The governor contacted and asked for help from donors.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

- Public sectors provided efficient health care services.

- Foundations provided efficient shelters and foods.

### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Villagers received information from the help center about donations and other helps.

Some foundation also contacted the villagers individually. Such contact delayed the helps.

### **access to financial support**

- Government Saving Bank lent 100,000 Baht to the victim with conditions, i.e. 1.) the borrower required a guarantor who was a government official (C7 or above) and 2.) the borrower had a guarantee such as property.

With these conditions, the victim could not receive a loan from this bank.

- “Arda” Foundation lent 25,000 Baht (interest-free) which must be returned within a year. The victims claimed that this amount was not enough for them to start their own business.

### **Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance, such as temporary houses, from Foundations and Public sectors was effective.
- Long-term assistance in occupations still has problems with financial support and markets.

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Bang-nieng Moo 5... **Tambon...**Kuek-kuk.....**District...**Tagaupa....**Province...**Phang Nga.....

**GPS Position...** N 8° 40' 00.5" E 98° 14' 53.4" ..... **Number of houses...**658.....**Population...**732.....

**Data provider...**Mr. Somboon Sae-ueng.....**Tel. No. ....**07-8923557.....**Date...**06/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Travel business, fisheries, rubber plantation
Family Income (per family)	10,000 Baht per month

#### 1.12 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Pimnol Nawalong
Annual Budget	2,300,000 Baht

### 1.33 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
106	209	46	97	231	43

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
106	193	46	96	217	43

#### 1.34 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16	15				
Total 31		Total		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, drowning etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.35 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	33	1	<b>N. Swept by the</b>
2. One storey concrete house	100	-	Swept by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school closed for 2 weeks.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.18 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

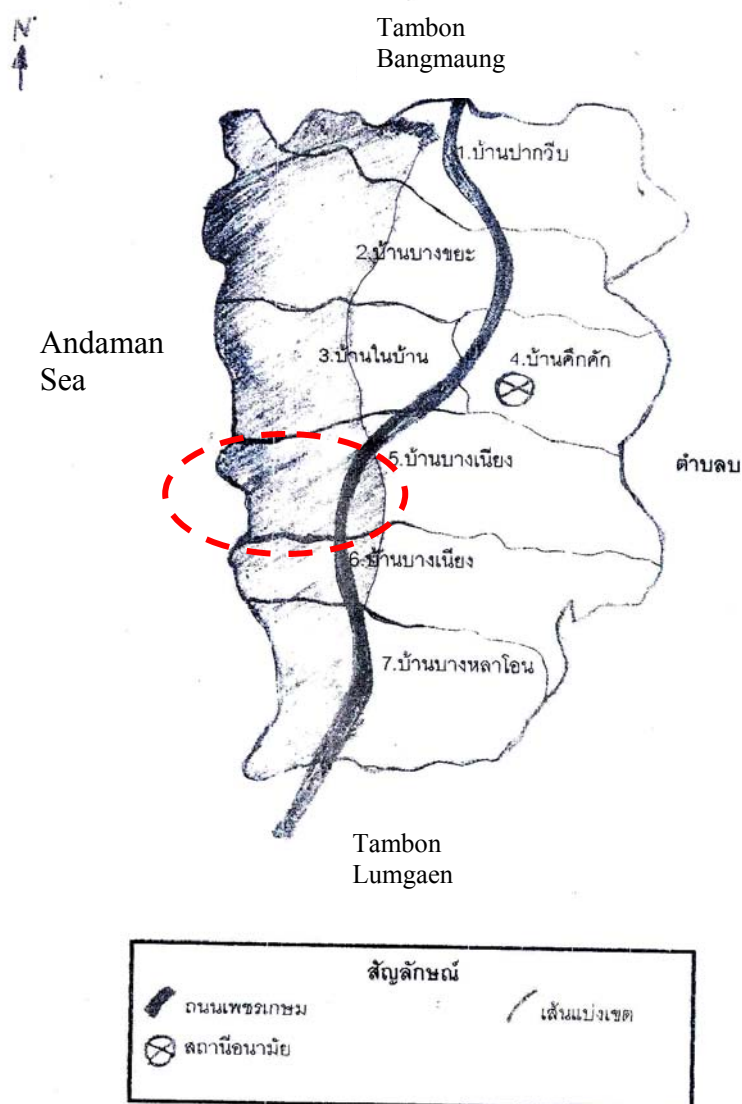
1.31 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.32 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

16. Pines had been swept by the waves.
17. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
18. Sand on beaches was damaged by the waves.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## k. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 20,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No - Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 15,000 Baht per person

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>PhuenPhuengPa Foundation</u> Number <u>30 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from - <u>PhuenPhuengPa Foundation</u> <u>33 Units</u> - Family Institute Foundation <u>30 units</u> - Department of Social Security <u>10 units</u> - Song Khla Province <u>15 units</u> - Pattalung Council <u>5 units</u> - Garchoe company <u>6 units</u> - Gold Quest <u>1 unit</u> - Mr. Visit Limmanont <u>1 unit</u>	<input type="radio"/> No



	- Mayor of Viang Phang <u>1 unit</u> - Habitat <u>23 units</u>	
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. Damaged area clearance
2. Scholarships

2.52 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	- ASEAN Disaster Aid Foundation donated foods - Siam care provided scholarships - Medical treatment from France - Japan and Korea helped in damaged area clearance
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	1. 'Phuen Phueng Pa' Foundation, Christian Hospital and Sam Sung medical team provided medical attentions to villagers 2. Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting 3. Rangsit University designed safety escape routes
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.53 What supports were promised? (specifies)

22. Temporary and permanent houses
23. Safety buildings
24. Warning system

2.54 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

4. Temporary and permanent houses
5. Warning system

2.55 How were priorities established for needs?

- 48. Clothes, foods and medicines
- 49. Temporary houses
- 50. Permanent houses
- 51. Occupational Equipments
- 52. Financial support

2.56 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2.27 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

N/A (N/A = Data not available)

2.28 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.41 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.42 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.43 What resources were pledged?

14. Permanent houses
15. Financial support
16. Warning system

3.44 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

#### **response efficiency**

Received help only 80%

**access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy

**access to financial support**

No access to financial support

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

Moderate

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Bang-nieng Moo 6... **Tambon...**Kuek-kuk.....**District...**Tagaupa....**Province...**Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position...** N 8° 39' 47.5" E 98° 15' 11.8" ..... **Number of houses...**73.....**Population...**206.....  
**Data provider...**Mr. Chalong Chorkaew.....**Tel. No. ....**07-2774185.....**Date...**07/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Travel business such as working in resorts, rubber plantation
Family Income (per family)	5,000 Baht per month

#### 1.13 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Chalong Chorkaew
Annual Budget	1,680,000 Baht

### 1.36 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
32	58	23	21	53	19

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
32	58	23	21	48	19

#### 1.37 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	5	1	2		
Total 5		Total 3		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, drowning etc.					
Causes of survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.38 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
One storey concrete house	7	143	<b>O. Swept by the</b>

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	-
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school closed for 2 weeks.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.19 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

### 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

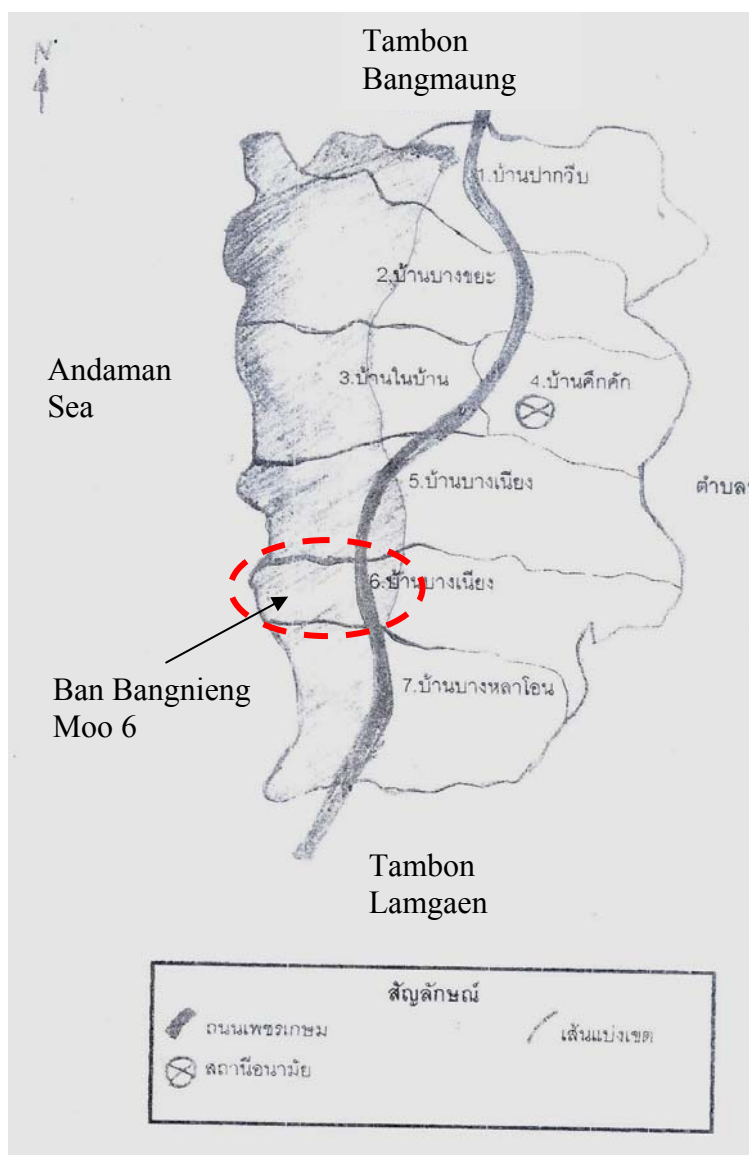
1.33 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.34 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

19. Pines had been swept by the waves.
20. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
21. Rivers became shallower due to sedimentation

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## 1. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Head of the family received 40,000 Baht per person. Other received 20,000 Baht per person
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No - Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 15,000 Baht per person

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Ayuttaya</u> Number <u>7</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs



- Damaged area clearance
- Scholarships

## 2.57 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asean Disaster Aid Foundation donated foods</li> <li>- Siam Care provided scholarships</li> <li>- Medical treatment from France</li> <li>- Japan and Korea helped in damaged area clearance</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> Private sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wachira Hospital donated 5,000 Baht to injured victims</li> <li>2. Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting</li> <li>3. Donations from private sectors who visited the villages</li> </ol>
<input type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

## 2.58 What supports were promised? (specifies)

25. Permanent houses
26. Warning system

## 2.59 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

6. Permanent houses

## 2.60 How were priorities established for needs?

53. Clothes, foods and medicines
54. Permanent houses
55. Occupational Equipments
56. Money for running business

## 2.61 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input type="radio"/> Yes <span style="margin-left: 150px;"><input type="radio"/> No</span>
---

## 2.29 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

N/A (N/A = Data not available)
--------------------------------

## 2.30 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
--

**Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

## 3.45 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.46 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.47 What resources were pledged?

- 17. Permanent houses
- 18. Financial support
- 19. Warning system

3.48 What resources received?

- 1. Permanent houses

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **response efficiency**

Received help only 70%

##### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy

##### **access to financial support**

No financial support

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

Moderate assistance
---------------------

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Pakweep... **Tambon...**Kuek-kuk.....**District...**Tagaupa....**Province...**Phang Nga.....

**GPS Position...** N 8° 45' 13" E 98° 15' 26.2" ..... **Number of houses...**244.....**Population...**669.....

**Data provider...**Mr. Sawat Tongeng.....**Tel. No. ...**01-8952447.....**Date...**07/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Rubber plantation
Family Income (per family)	6,000 Baht per month

#### 1.14 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sawat Tongeng
Annual Budget	400,000 Baht

### 1.39 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
111	171	48	116	181	42

- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
109	159	48	113	166	42

#### 1.40 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14	18				
Total 32		Total		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.41 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
Timber House	5	1	<b>P. Swept by the</b>

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages around Aw-key
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	-
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.20 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

### 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
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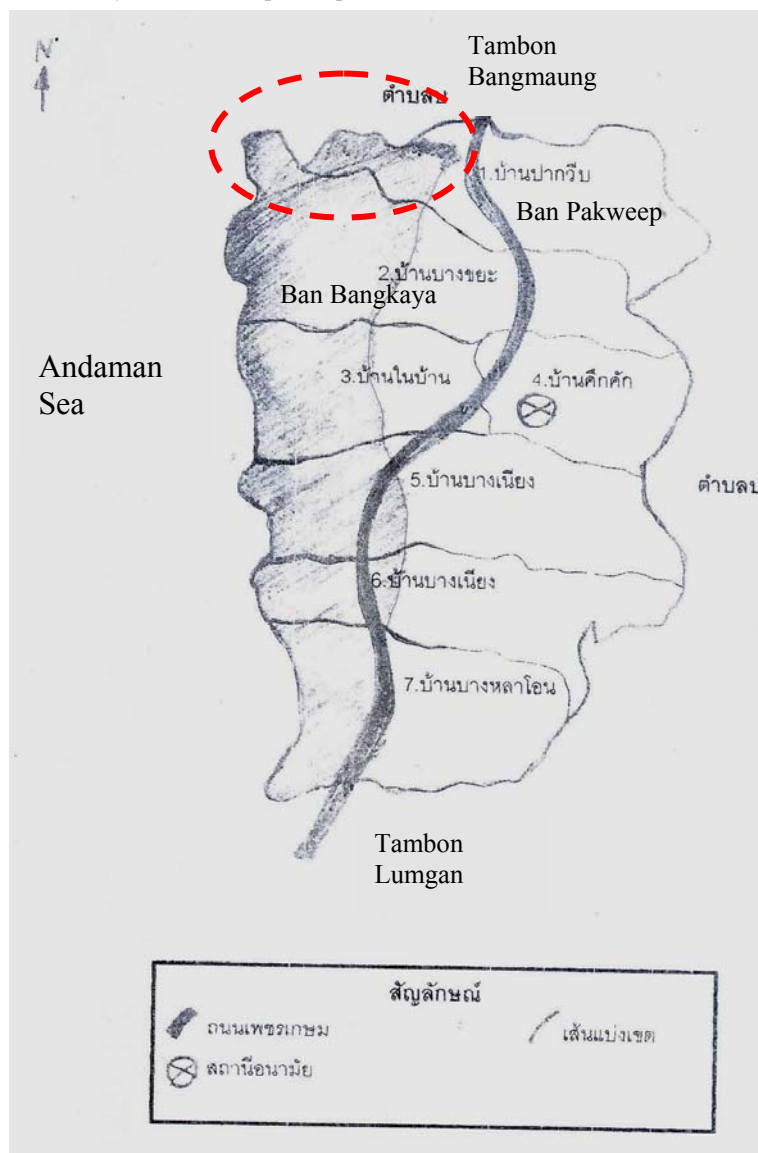
1.35 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons) \_\_\_\_\_

1.36 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

22. Pines had been swept by the waves.
23. Coral reef was damaged
3. Change of currents due to the disappearance of coral cape
4. Sand on beaches was swept by the waves.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## m. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No - Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person
- Others (specifies)	- Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 15,000 Baht per person

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from <u>Patana-sungkrom</u> Number <u>300 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from Rotary club Thailand Number <u>50 Units</u> From Suratthani Province government Number <u>80 Units</u> King's Asset Number <u>80 Units</u> The Treasury Department Number <u>40 Units</u> Remark: These houses were built not only for villagers in Pakweep Village but also for the villagers in Bangkok Village.	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No



Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. Damaged areas clearance
2. Scholarships

2.62 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ASEAN Disaster Aid Foundation donated foods</li> <li>- Siam Care provided scholarships</li> <li>- Medical treatment from France</li> <li>- Japan and Korea helped in damaged area clearance</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> Private sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Christian Hospital and Sam Sung medical team provided medical attentions to villagers</li> <li>2. Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting</li> <li>3. Caltex company constructed general purpose building in an area of 'Pakweeb' school.</li> </ol>
<input type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.63 What supports were promised? (specifies)

27. Temporary and permanent houses

2.64 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

7. Temporary and permanent houses

2.65 How were priorities established for needs?

57. Clothes, foods and medicines 58. Temporary houses 59. Permanent houses 60. Occupational Equipments
---

2.66 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
--

2.31 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

N/A (N/A = Data not available)
--------------------------------

2.32 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
--

### Part 3. Recovery/Reconstruction

3.49 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental Health	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction - one general purpose two-storey building - one library	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction  ● Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.50 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.51 What resources were pledged?

20. Permanent houses

3.52 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **response efficiency**

Received help 100%

##### **access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy

--

**access to financial support**

No access to financial support
--------------------------------

**Mid- to long-term assistance**

Moderately supported
----------------------

## Interview Protocol

**Village...** Tublamu..... **Tambon...** Lamgaen..... **District...** Taymaung..... **Province...** Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position...** N 8° 34' 05.1" E 98° 13' 38" ..... **Number of houses...** 1,415..... **Population...** 2,470.....  
**Data provider...** Mr. Akchai Kawsoo..... **Tel. No. ...** 076-595062..... **Date...** 07/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	15,000 Baht per month

#### 1.15 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Tawee Paeyai
Annual Budget	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

### 1.42 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
1,395	1,093

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
1,389	1,081

#### 1.43 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	4	-	-	2	8
Total 8		Total -		Total 10	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.44 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	22	140	<b>Q. Swept away by</b>
2. Tablamu School	1	-	Swept away by the waves
3. Harbor	-	1	Swept away by the waves
4. Similan Natural Park Quarter	-	1	Swept away by the waves

#### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

#### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.</u>
Education	The school was totally damaged and the students could not go to other schools because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks. Some people do not want to run their business further because of fear.
Others (specifies)	Many people lost their houses and do not get new house until present

#### 1.21 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

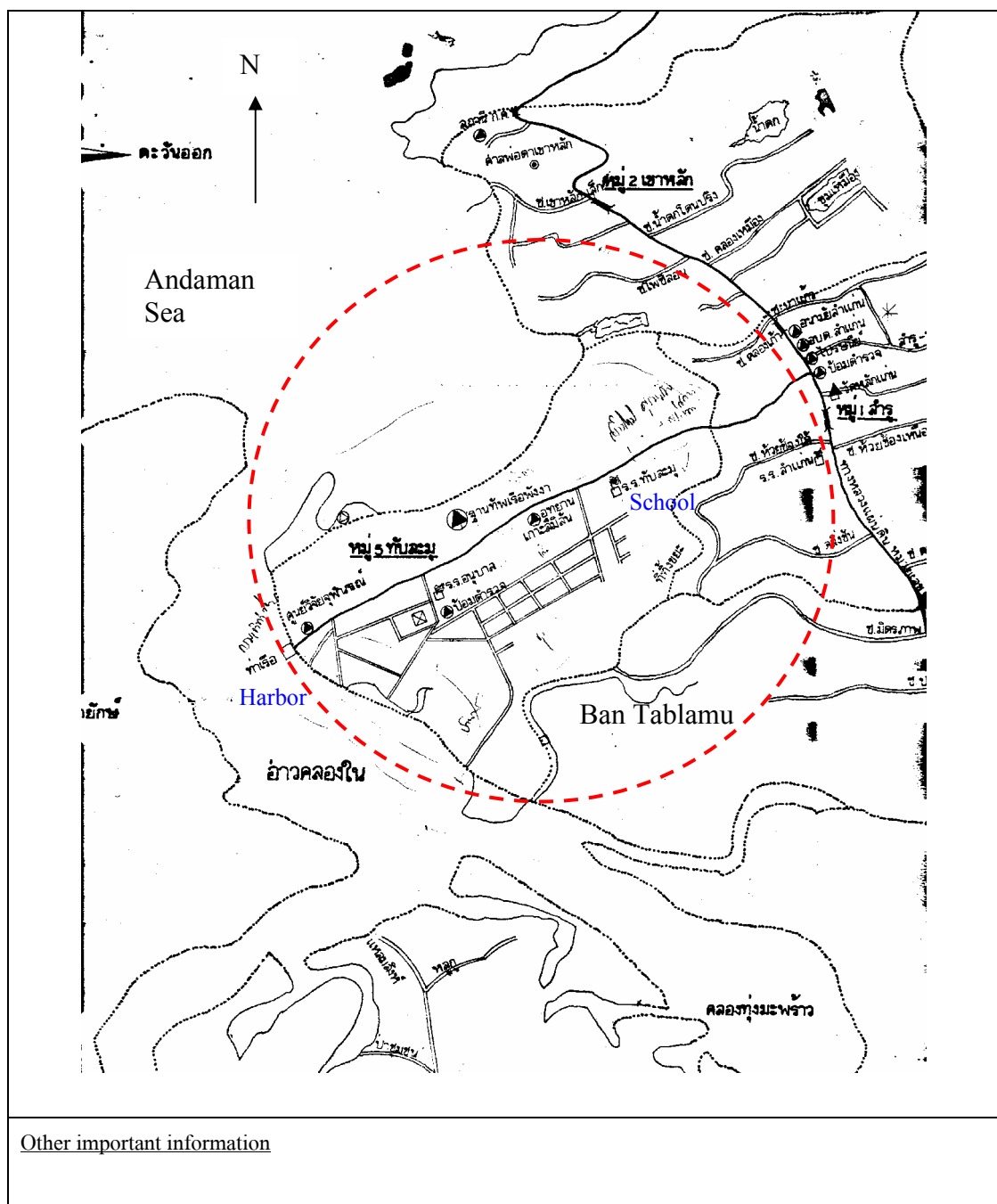
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

1.37 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No (specifies reasons)
--------------------------------------	--

1.38 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

<u>Community annotated map of impacts</u>
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## 1.13 Environmental impacts

24. Tress had been swept away by the waves.
25. Mangrove swamps were partly damaged

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## n. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
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- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 2,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 5,000 Baht per person. - Taymaung help center gave 3,000 Baht per person. - Lopburi local government gave 2,000 Baht per person.

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from Word Vision Number <u>22 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
1. Tablamu School	- School from Sirindthon Foundation Number <u>1 Unit</u>	
2. General purpose building	- General purpose building from Catholic Organization Number <u>1 Unit</u>	

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> - Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day, 5 months long
---

## 2.67 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Landfill for house reconstruction - Gave 20,000 Baht to about 200 small-scale business entrepreneurs.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	1. World Vision built permanent houses, donated cloths and foods. 2. Catholic Organization built one general purpose building. 3. Sirindthon Foundation built Tablamu school.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	Many private sectors donated money, cloths and foods.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.68 What supports were promised? (specifies)

28. Build permanent houses 29. Fishery equipments and boats
--

2.69 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

4. Permanent houses 5. Fishery equipments and boats
--

2.70 How were priorities established for needs?

61. Clothes, foods and medicines 62. Permanent houses 63. Fishery Equipments
--

2.71 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
---

2.33 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and rice 2. Helped by house building
--

2.34 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors <b>- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs</b> - Land fill for house reconstruction
---

- For long term, many projects had been set and asked for financial support from the central government, such as roads and bridge building, etc.

### Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.53 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others: Harbor reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.54 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the villagers personally in order to donate cloths, foods and survival kits, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.55 What resources were pledged?

21. Permanent houses
22. Fishery Equipment

23. Financial support

3.56 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses
2. Fishery Equipment
3. Financial support (not enough)

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and they contacted the donor to ask for help.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (shelters, clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were well supported.
- Permanent houses were not enough.
- Other long-term helps were delayed and not enough.

##### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy, because the villagers received information from the help center about donations and other helps.

##### **C. access to financial support**

By borrowing money from a bank to build a new house, the borrower required a guarantor who was a government official (C7 or above) and 2.) the borrower had a guarantee such as property. With these conditions, the victim could not receive a loan from this bank.

##### **D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. financial support was delayed and not enough.

- Project, such as Cash for work (175 Baht per day) should be extended, because many villages still have problem with their occupation (fisheries) according to loss of their equipments and change of the sea.
- The warning system is strongly required.

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Nairai..... **Tambon**...Naytey.....**District**...Taymaung.....**Province**...Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position**... N 8° 18' 48.2" E 98° 16' 41" ..... **Number of houses**...520.....**Population**...1,650.....  
**Data provider**...Mr. Taworn Paha.....**Tel. No.** ...07-2694146.....**Date**...07/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	15,000 Baht per month

#### 1.16 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Chet Traytong
Annual Budget	4,000,000 Baht (for Tambon Taymaung)

### 1.45 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
842	808

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
842	807

#### 1.46 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	1	-	-	-	-
Total 1		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area					

### 1.47 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	63	54	<b>R. Swept away by</b>
2. School	-	1	Swept away by the waves

## 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads and bridge damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

## 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.</u>
Education	The school was damaged, and the students could not go to other schools because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	Many people lost their houses and do not get new house until present.

## 1.22 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

## 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

### 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

O Yes

 $\emptyset_{No}$ 

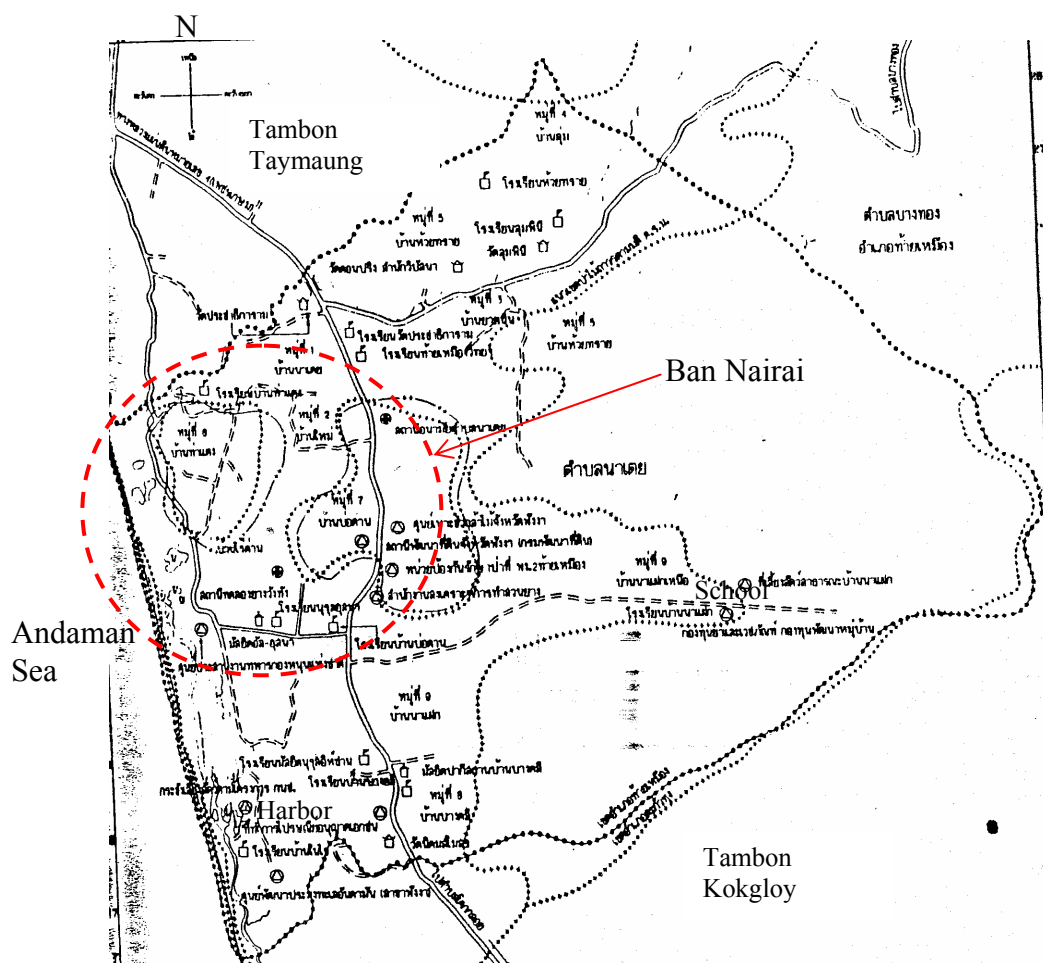
1.39 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☒ Yes

**O** No (specifies reasons)

#### 1.40 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

### Community annotated map of impacts



### Other important information

### 1.13 Environmental impacts

26. Coral reef damaged
27. Coastal areas were damaged by the waves.



## Part 2 Response

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### o. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 2,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from World Vision	Number <u>110</u> Units	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes from Rotary club	Number <u>40</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
	from Blue Canyon	Number <u>23</u> Units	
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

#### Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> - Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day. - The Thai Red Cross employed villagers 50 Baht per day.
---

### 2.72 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Asked for help and donation via TV 11 channel
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	1. World Vision built temporary houses, donated cloths and foods, and will

	provide help for this area 5 years long. 2. Blue canyon built permanent houses. 3. Rotary club built permanent houses.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	Many private sectors donated cloths, foods and survival kits directly after Tsunami.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.73 What supports were promised? (specifies)

30. Build permanent houses 31. Fishery equipments and boats
--

2.74 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

6. Permanent houses 7. Fishery equipments and boats
--

2.75 How were priorities established for needs?

64. Clothes, foods and medicines 65. Permanent houses 66. Fishery equipments
--

2.76 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
---

2.35 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and rice 2. Helped by house building
--

2.36 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
--

- Asked for help from many private sectors and foundations.

### Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.57 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health - Occupation	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.58 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.59 What resources were pledged?

24. Temporary and permanent houses

25. Fishery Equipment

26. Alternative occupation

3.60 What resources received?

1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. Fishery Equipment

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and set projects to ask for helps from public and private sectors.

**Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

**A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (shelters, clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were well supported.
- Helps from public sectors were delayed in compare with helps from private sectors and foundations.

**B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy, because the village governor had experience about an emergency case and knew how to contact and ask for help.

**C. access to financial support**

By borrowing money from a bank to build a new house, the borrower required a guarantor who was a government official (C7 or above) and 2.) the borrower had a guarantee such as property. With these conditions, the victim could not receive a loan from this bank.

**D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. alternative occupation's training and financial support were delayed and not enough.

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Natai..... **Tambon**...Kokgloy.....**District**...Tagautoong.....**Province**...Phang Nga.....  
**GPS Position**... N 8° 17' 20.7" E 98° 16' 33.3" ..... **Number of houses**...235.....**Population**...613.....  
**Data provider**...Mr. Suwit goysakul.....**Tel. No.** ...01-7872296.....**Date**...06/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Rubber plantation, Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	10,000 Baht per month

#### 1.17 Government Structure

Village governor	Mrs. Monta Airak
Annual Budget	17,000,000 Baht (for Tambon Kokgloy)

### 1.48 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
310	305

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
309	304

#### 1.49 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	1	-	-	-	-
Total 2		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death : They were in a restaurant near a beach and swept away by the waves.					
Causes of Survive : Most people were not at the beach in the morning.					

### 1.50 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	1	-	<b>S. Swept away by</b>
2. Restaurant	4	-	Swept away by the waves
3. Bungalow	-	3	Swept away by the waves

#### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

#### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.</u>
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

#### 1.23 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

#### 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

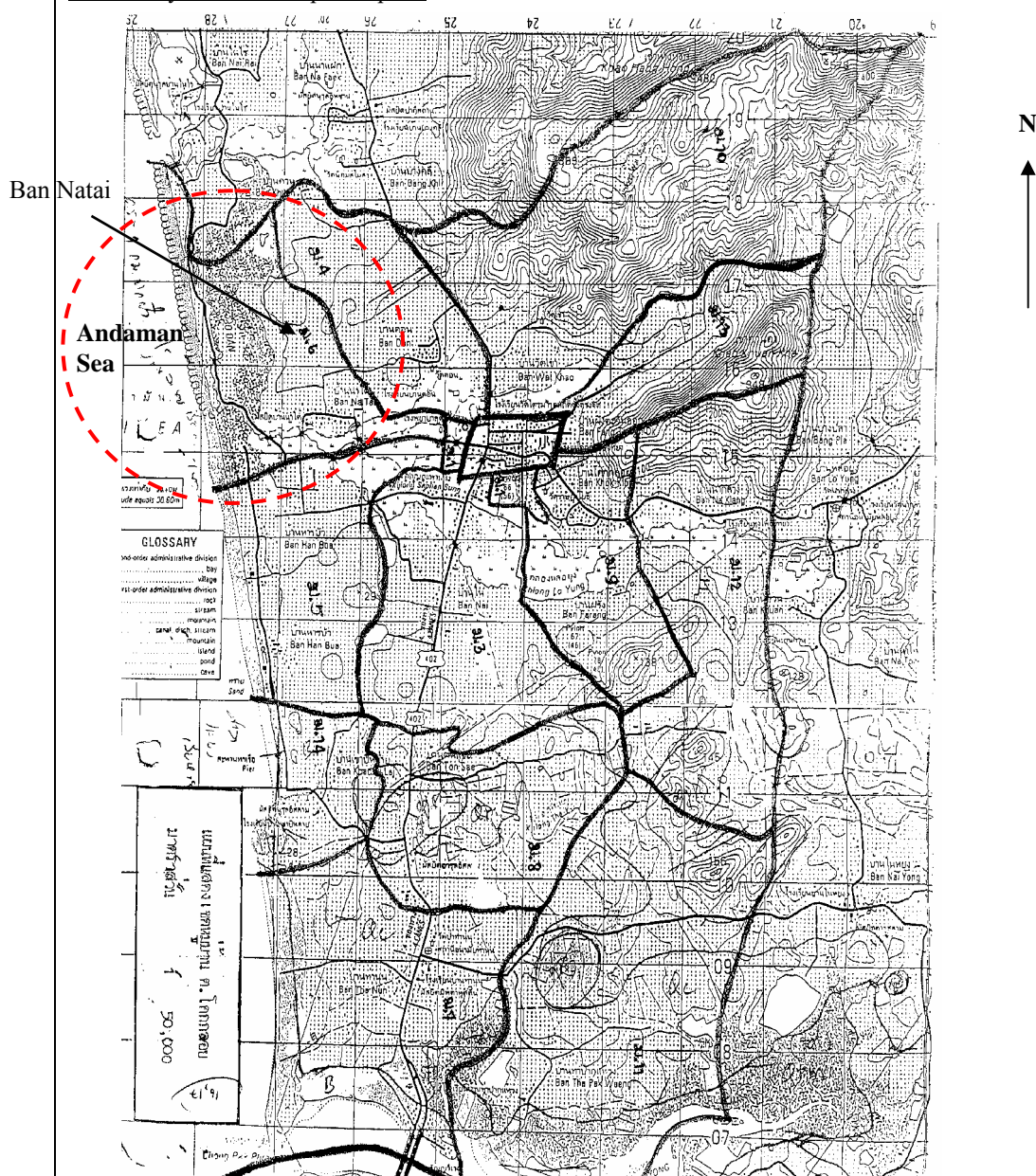
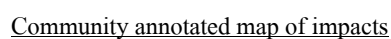
### 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.41 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes ☐ No (specifies reasons)

#### 1.42 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



### Other important information

--

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

28. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
29. Pines had been swept by the waves.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## p. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 30,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number <u>    </u> Units	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	from Suratthani Catholic Organization Number <u>7</u> Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> - Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day. - Scholarship for students
---

## 2.77 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
---------	------------



<input type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suratthani Catholic Organization built permanent houses.</li> <li>- Sirindthon Foundation donated fishery equipments.</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> Private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many private sectors donated cloths, foods and survival kits directly after Tsunami.</li> <li>- Private sector from Pattanee Province donated boats.</li> </ul>
<input type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.78 What supports were promised? (specifies)

32. Build permanent houses 33. Fishery equipments and boats
--

2.79 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

8. Permanent houses 9. Fishery equipments and boats
--

2.80 How were priorities established for needs?

67. Clothes, foods and medicines 68. Permanent houses 69. Fishery equipments
--

2.81 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
--

2.37 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and rice
---------------------------

## 2.38 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs.

**Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

## 3.61 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

## 3.62 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

## 3.63 What resources were pledged?

- 27. Permanent houses
- 28. Fishery Equipment

3.64 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses
2. Fishery Equipment

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and set projects to ask for helps from public sectors such as province department of fisheries, etc.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were well supported.
- Helps from public sectors were delayed and the victims got less help (e.g. in financial support) than their real needs.

##### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Moderate

##### **C. access to financial support**

Difficult and took too long time to get help

##### **D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. water system reconstruction was delayed. The villagers were suffered by lacking of using water.

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Harnbau..... **Tambon**...Kokgloy.....**District**...Tagautoong.....**Province**...Phang Nga.....

**GPS Position**... N 8° 16' 16.8" E 98° 16' 47.3" ..... **Number of houses**...300....**Population**...943.....

**Data provider**...Mr. Suwit goysakul.....**Tel. No.** ...01-7872296.....**Date**...06/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Rubber plantation, Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	10,000 Baht per month

#### 1.18 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Somsak Huttagarn
Annual Budget	17,000,000 Baht (for Tambon Kokgloy)

### 1.51 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
483	462

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
483	462

#### 1.52 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death :					
Causes of Survive :					

### 1.53 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	-	1	<b>T. Swept away by</b>

## 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	-
Waste water treatment	-

## 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.</u>
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

**1.24 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?**

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

## 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

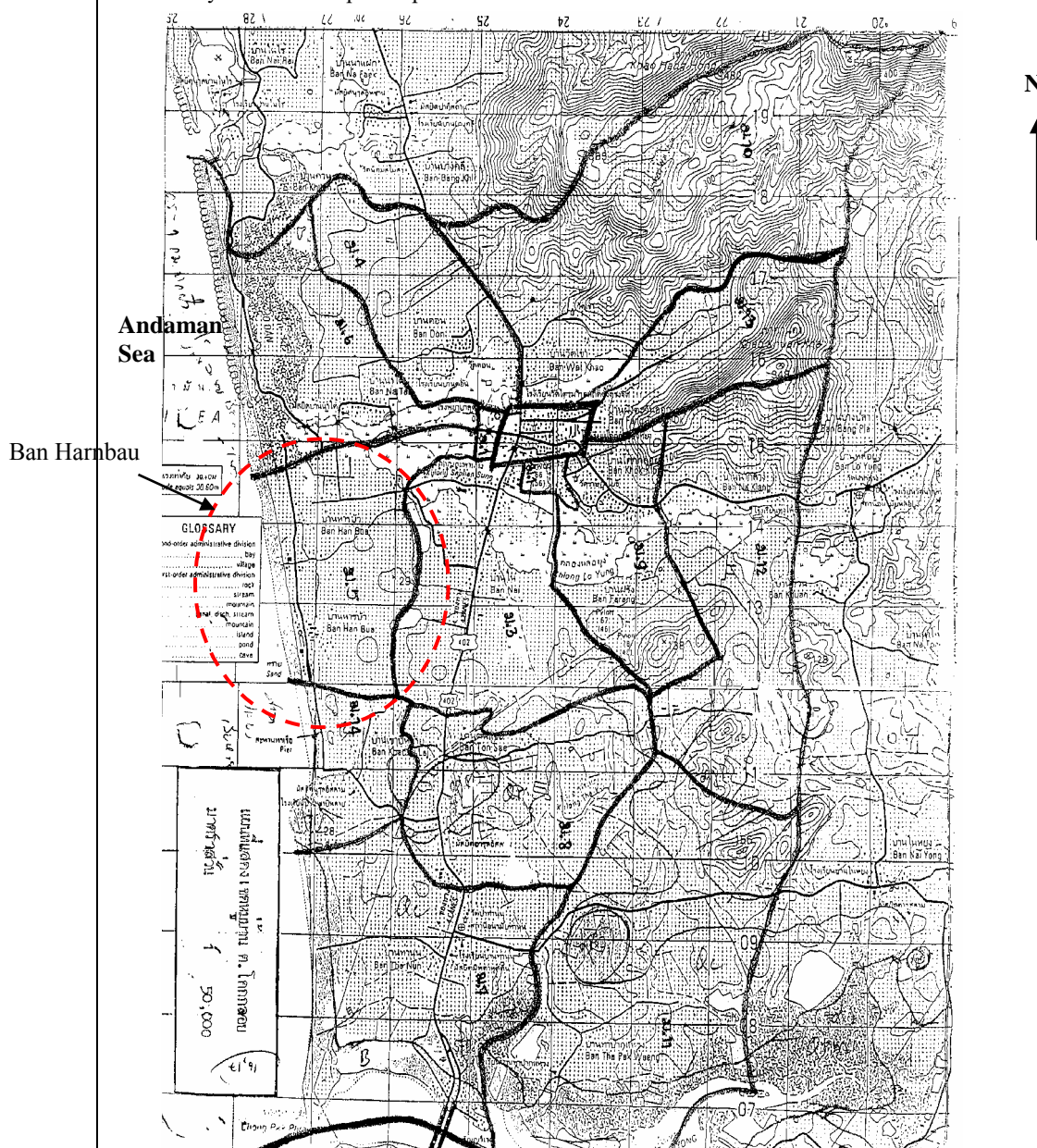
1.43 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons)

1.44 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

30. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
31. Pines had been swept by the waves.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## q. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number <u>Units</u>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number <u>Units</u>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> - Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day. - Scholarship for students
---

## 2.82 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
---------	------------

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sirindthon Foundation donated fishery equipments.</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many private sectors donated cloths, foods and survival kits directly to villagers after Tsunami.</li> <li>- Private sector from Pattanee Province donated boats.</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.83 What supports were promised? (specifies)

1. Fishery equipments and boats

2.84 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

1. Fishery equipments and boats

2.85 How were priorities established for needs?

70. Clothes, foods and medicines
71. Fishery equipments and boats

2.86 Did the offers respond to your priorities?



Yes



No

2.39 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and rice

2.40 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs.



### Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.65 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.66 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.67 What resources were pledged?

29. Fishery equipments and boats
30. Financial support

3.68 What resources received?

1. Fishery equipments and boats
2. Financial support

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and set projects to ask for helps from public sectors such as province department of fisheries, etc.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were well supported.
- Helps from public sectors were delayed and the victims got less help (e.g. in financial support) than their real needs.

##### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Moderate

##### **C. access to financial support**

Difficult and took too long time to get help

##### **D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. water system reconstruction was delayed. The villagers were suffered by lacking of using water.

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Noklay..... **Tambon...**Kamala.....**District...**Katoo.....**Province...**Phuket.....  
**GPS Position...** N 7° 56' 52.8" E 98° 16' 56.5" ..... **Number of houses...**1,111.....**Population...**1,290...  
**Data provider...**Mr. Sarawuth Suriyawoharn.....**Tel. No. ...**07-2860335.....**Date...**28/09/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Travel business, Rubber plantation, Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	7,000 Baht per month

#### 1.19 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Watanaporn saneh
Annual Budget	1,000,000 Baht (For Tambon Kamala)

### 1.54 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
609	710

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
602	688

#### 1.55 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	22	-	-	-	-
Total 29		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death : Received no warning, swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area after the first waves attacked. Hence, they were safe from the second waves.					

### 1.56 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	185	187	<b>U. Swept away by</b>
2. Child care center	1		Swept away by the waves
3. General buildings in a park	-	5	Swept away by the waves
4. School	-	1	Swept away by the waves
5. Temple	-	1	Swept away by the waves
6. Hotels	-	21	Swept away by the waves
7. Health Center	-	1	Swept away by the waves
8. Police station and houses for policemen	-	10	Swept away by the waves

### 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages (around 1.5 Kilometers long)
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

### 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to impact on travel business</u>
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks. Some people don't want to run their business further because of fear.
Others (specifies)	-

### 1.25 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
-----------	---

- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

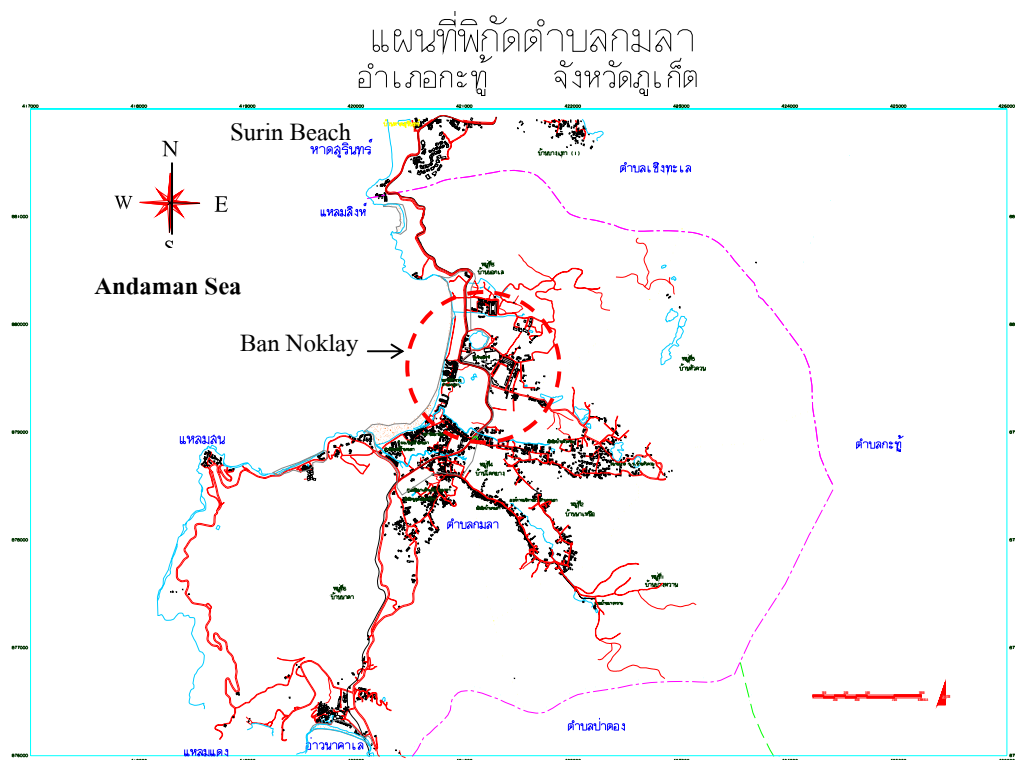
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	--------------------------

1.45 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No (specifies reasons)
---------------------------	--

1.46 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



<u>Other important information</u>

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

32. Tress had been swept away by the waves.
33. The beach was damaged by the waves.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## r. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes From local government Number <u>N/A</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes From local government and Department of Public Disaster Prevention and Relief (Phuket) Number <u>10 Units</u>	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u>
--------------------------

- Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day, 3 months long

#### 2.87 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami</li> <li>- Set help center for victims and donors</li> <li>- Provided compensation 20,000 Baht to 436 small business entrepreneurs.</li> <li>- Provided compensation to 7 affected persons who lost their registered boats.</li> <li>- Contacted Department of Public Disaster Prevention and Relief (Phuket) to ask for the compensation for the affected persons who lost their houses (both partly and totally damages).</li> <li>- Built temporary and permanent houses.</li> </ul>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phuket Rotary club donated 21 boats.</li> <li>2. 'Soforthilfe' from Germany donated 13 boats.</li> <li>3. "Raorakthai" Foundation donated 12 boats.</li> <li>4. Prince Andrew donated 14 boats.</li> <li>5. International Rotary Club donated 44 boats.</li> <li>6. "Chaipattana" Foundation donated 4 boats.</li> <li>7. World Food organization donated fishery equipments.</li> <li>8. Sirindthong Foundation and Thai Red Cross donated foods and survival kits.</li> <li>9. Office of the Royal Development Project Boards donated foods and survival kits.</li> <li>10. Kuwait Red Cross donated 100 boats.</li> </ol>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	Many private sectors and people (both thai and foreign) donated money (totally around 400,000 Baht), foods, cloths and survival kits.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

#### 2.88 What supports were promised? (specifies)

34. Temporary and permanent houses
35. Fishery equipments and boats
36. Financial supports

2.89 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

10. Permanent houses
11. Fishery equipments and boats
12. Financial supports

2.90 How were priorities established for needs?

1. Clothes, foods and medicines
2. Temporary and permanent houses
3. Fishery equipments and boats
4. Financial supports

2.91 Did the offers respond to your priorities?



Yes



No

2.41 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and rice
2. Donated money

2.42 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- **Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs**
- Land fill for house and school reconstruction
- For long term, many projects had been set and asked for financial support from the central government, such as roads and bridge building and etc.

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.69 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No



- Health and Mental health		
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Retaining wall reconstruction		
- Bridge reconstruction		
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.70 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

**The village governor and a local government surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs. Later, they asked for financial supports from many public sectors and foundations. Many donors donated money to help victims directly after Tsunami and a local government spent this fund as emergency-aid for the affected persons.**

3.71 What resources were pledged?

31. Permanent houses
32. Fishery Equipment and boats
33. Financial supports

3.72 What resources received?

1. Permanent houses
2. Fishery Equipment and boats
3. Financial supports

### 3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs. After that the involved public sectors had been contacted in order to provide supports and helps.

For mid-term and long-term assistance, the local government (Tambon) had set projects and asked for financial supports from involved sectors. Totally 13 projects have been accepted.

## **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

### **A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) from a local government (Tambon) directly after Tsunami were well supported but helps from other public departments were delayed and not enough.
- Helps from international organizations were efficient and quickly.

### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Easy, because the province governor provided the contact-lists of many help centers to the villagers.

### **C. access to financial support**

The village governor and a local government had to ask for financial supports from many public departments and foundations. Many donors donated money to help victims directly after Tsunami which was very helpful as an emergency-aid.

### **D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. rehabilitation and reconstruction was not efficient because of limited budget.

## Interview Protocol

**Village...**Gaoglang..... **Tambon...**Klongprasong.....**District...**Maung.....**Province...**Krabi.....

**GPS Position...** N 8° 03' 31.1" E 98° 55' 29.1" ..... **Number of houses...**332.....**Population...**2,158.....

**Data provider...**Mr. Kitti Prompatr.....**Tel. No. ...**01-5351076.....**Date...**20/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Fisheries
Family Income (per family)	2,000 Baht per month

#### 1.20 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Kitti Prompatr
Annual Budget	4,700,000 Baht (For Tambon Klongprasong)

### 1.57 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
1,063	1,096

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
1,062	1,096

#### 1.58 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	-	-	-	-	-
Total 1		Total 4		Total -	
Causes of death : The boat of victim was swept away by the waves.					
Causes of Survive : Some villagers got warning from other areas, hence people ran away in time.					

### 1.59 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	-	2	<b>V. Swept away by</b>

## 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	-
Electricity	-
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	-
Waste water treatment	-

## 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment and boats.</u>
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

**1.26 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?**

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

## 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

## 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

☐ Yes

☐ No

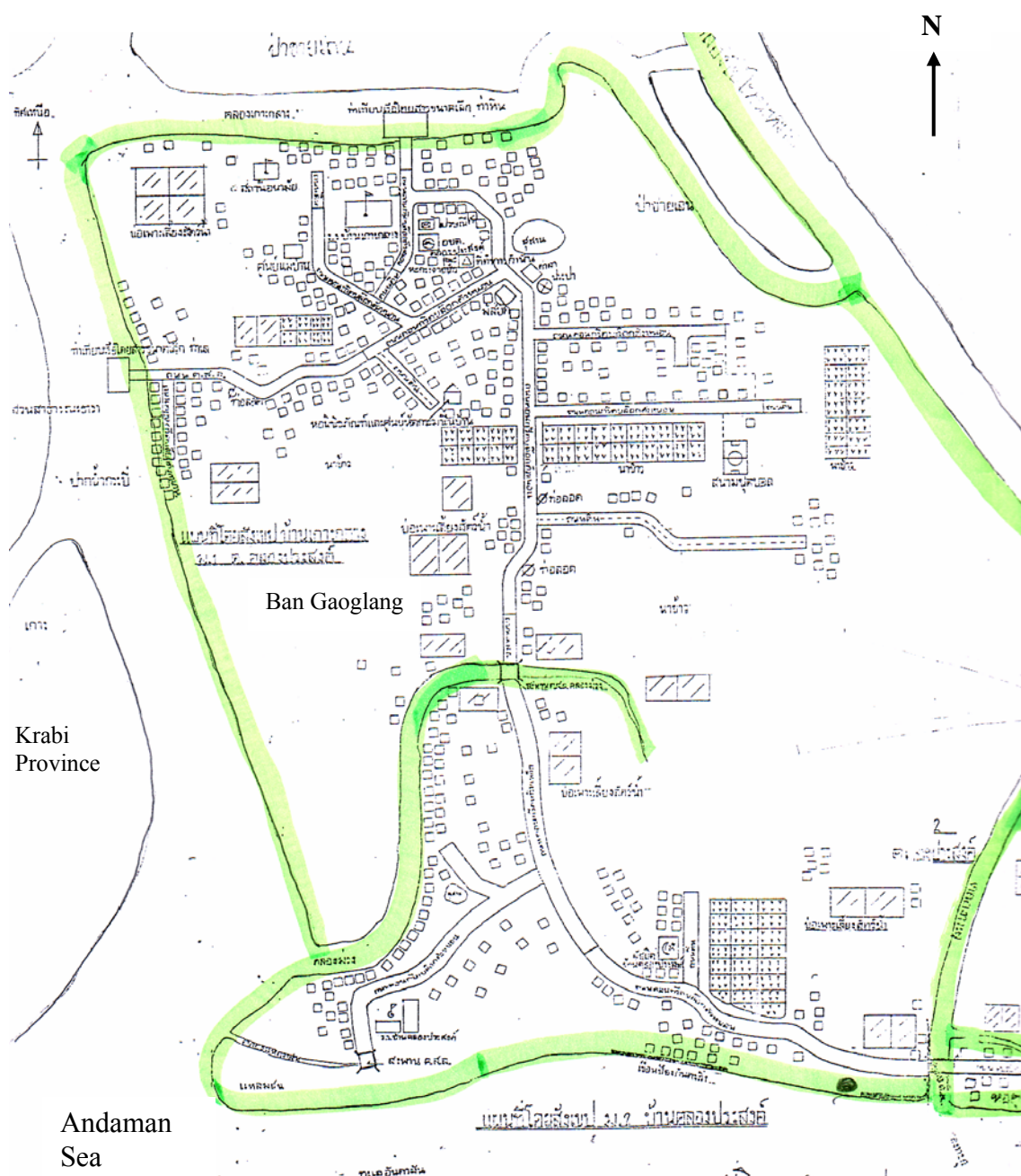
1.47 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

☐ Yes

☐ No (specifies reasons)

1.48 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

## 1.13 Environmental impacts

34. Tress had been swept away by the waves.

**Part 2 Response**

## 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

## s. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

## Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Moderate
2. Food	Large number	<b>W. Moderate</b>
3. Equipments	Large number	Moderate
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Moderate

## Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

## 2.92 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors

	- Gave money to each affected person involved fishery business based on their damage.
<input type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	1. World Vision donated cloths, foods and occupational equipments.
<input type="radio"/> Private sectors	Some private sectors donated foods and cloths.
<input type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.93 What supports were promised? (specifies)

<p>72. Clothes, foods and medicines</p> <p>73. Financial supports</p> <p>74. Occupational equipments and boats</p>
--

2.94 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

<p>1. Clothes, foods and medicines</p> <p>2. Financial supports</p> <p>3. Occupational equipments and boats</p>
---

2.95 How were priorities established for needs?

<p>1. Clothes, foods and medicines</p> <p>2. Occupational equipments and boats</p> <p>3. Financial supports</p>
---

2.96 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
---

2.43 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

<p>1. Donated cloths and foods</p>
------------------------------------

## 2.44 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- For long-term assistance, group of villagers (based on their occupations) had been set. The village governor asked every group about their problems and needs, in order to ask for financial support from the central government.

**Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

## 3.73 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

## 3.74 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?



The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and they contacted the donor to ask for help.

3.75 What resources were pledged?

34. Fishery Equipment and boats
35. Financial supports
36. Alternative occupation

3.76 What resources received?

1. Fishery Equipment and boats
2. Financial supports

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

- The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and they contacted the donor to ask for help.
- For long-term assistance, group of villagers (based on their occupations) had been set. The village governor asked every group about their problems and needs, in order to ask for financial support from the central government.

#### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

##### **A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were not enough and delayed.
- The villagers received financial supports less than their real damaged costs.

##### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Very difficult, because the villagers had to contact the district government in order to ask for information and helps.

**C. access to financial support**

The local governor had to search for donations by themselves. The most villagers are poor so that they are suffered from less financial support from public sectors because it was not enough for running their own fishery business.

**D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- The mid-term and long-term assistance from public departments was not enough and delayed. The village got long-term help only from World Vision.

## Interview Protocol

**Village**...Awnang..... **Tambon**...Awnang..... **District**...Maung..... **Province**...Krabi.....  
**GPS Position**... N 8° 02' 45.1" E 98° 48' 30.3" ..... **Number of houses**...1,523..... **Population**...1,600...  
**Data provider**...Mrs. Hathaitip Virairat..... **Tel. No.** ...075-637146..... **Date**...21/10/2005.....

### Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

#### 1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation	Travel Business
Family Income (per family)	3,000 Baht per month

#### 1.21 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sapon Watidee
Annual Budget	60,700,000 Baht (For Tambon Awnang)

### 1.60 Population

- Population before Tsunami

Male	Female
751	791

- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
784	816

#### 1.61 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death :					
Causes of Survive :					

### 1.62 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Shops, Restaurants	-	18	<b>X. Swept away by</b>

## 1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

## 1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	<u>Out of work due to impact on travel business</u>
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

**1.27 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?**

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

## 1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

## 1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?



## Part 2 Response

### 2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

#### t. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 60,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

#### Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Moderate
2. Food	Large number	Moderate
3. Equipments	Large number	Moderate
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Moderate

#### Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number _____	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

#### Programs such as Food for Work, others

<u>Lists of programs</u> - Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day, 4 months long
---

### 2.97 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Gave 20,000 Baht to each small-scale business entrepreneur. - Department of fishery gave compensation and boats to affected persons involved the fishery business.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	1. World Vision donated cloths and foods.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Private sectors	Many private sectors donated money, cloths and foods
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> UN agencies	

2.98 What supports were promised? (specifies)

37. Financial supports 38. Fishery Equipment and boats 39. Alternative occupations
--

2.99 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

1. Financial supports 2. Fishery Equipment and boats
---

2.100 How were priorities established for needs?

75. Clothes, foods and medicines 76. Financial supports 77. Fishery Equipment and boats 78. Alternative occupations
--

2.101 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
---

2.45 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and cloths 2. Donated occupational equipments
---

2.46 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs**
- Set projects to ask for financial supports from public sectors

### **Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**

3.77 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction		
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others: Beach rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.78 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

The donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.79 What resources were pledged?

1. Financial supports
2. Fishery Equipment and boats



### 3. Alternative occupations

#### 3.80 What resources received?

1. Financial supports
2. Fishery Equipment and boats

#### 3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs. The donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

### **Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities**

Community perceptions of:

#### **A. response efficiency**

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were not enough.

#### **B. access to vital information regarding services and support**

Difficult, because the villagers had to find out the information about helps by themselves

#### **C. access to financial support**

Very difficult and complicate

#### **D. Mid- to long-term assistance**

- Mid-term and long-term assistance was moderate efficient even some projects which had been purposed by the village governor, had been rejected.